FBIS DAILY REPORT

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GREECE'S KARAMANLIS GREETS ALIA ON NATIONAL DAY

AU141005 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 1 Dec 84 p 3

[Message to Ramiz Alia, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, from Konstandinos Karamanlis, president of the Republic of Greece]

[Text] On the occasion of your country's National Day, please accept my sincere greetings and best wishes for your country.

BULGARIAN STATE COUNCIL GREETS ALBANIAN ASSEMBLY

AU141259 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 2 Dec 84 p 3

[Message to the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania from the Council of State of the People's Republic of Bulgaria]

[Text] On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of Albania's liberation from fascism and capitalism, and the establishment of people's power, and in the name of the Bulgarian people we send you fraternal greetings and most cordial wishes for prosperity and success in building socialism.

We express our belief that relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the People's Socialist Republic of Albania will develop in the spirit of the traditional friendship between our two peoples, and in the interests of peace and socialism.

ALIA RECEIVES CONGRATULATIONS FROM CSSR'S HUSAK

AU141159 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 2 Dec 84 p 3

[Message to Ramiz Alia, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, from Gustav Husak, president of the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia]

[Text] On the occasion of the National Day of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, the 40th anniversary of your country's liberation from the fascist occupiers, and in the name of the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia, and personally, I wish you, the Presidium of the People's Assembly, and all the Albanian people many successes in your country's socialist construction. I express the belief that relations between the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia and the People's Socialist Republic of Albania will continue to develop in the interests of peace, social progress, and in favor of the peoples of both our countries.

U.S. CONGRESSMEN, ZHIVKOV DISCUSS DRUG CONTROL

AU151948 Sofia BTA in English 1938 GMT 15 Dec 84

[Text] Sofia, December 15 (BTA) -- Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council, received a group of United States congressmen led by Mr Don Edwards, chairman of the Subcommittee on Civil and Constitutional Rights at the House of Representatives.

During the talk, which proceeded in a businesslike atmosphere, there were reviewed the state of and prospects to the development of Bulgaro-American relations, as well as a wide range of international issues.

After the meeting the head of the U.S. parliamentarians' group Mr Don Edwards told a BTA representative:

"We received a very hearty welcome and we expect a better cooperation between our two countries especially in combatting illicit drug trading. I think that a treaty can be expected to be signed by our two countries on a careful scrutiny of those who might smuggle drugs through Bulgaria's territory. I find that we have a better understanding of the two countries' problems pertaining to international terrorism. I also think that we can cooperate better in uprooting it."

"This is our first meeting with your president," said Mr Edwards. "We were really impressed by the goodwill shown by him, by his sense of humour and his friendly feelings for the United States."

1985 BULGARIAN-NICARAGUAN TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED

AU131058 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 12 Dec 84 p 8

[Text] Economic cooperation between Bulgaria and Nicaragua is successfully developing. This was pointed out at the talks held between delegations from our two countries.

Past economic and trade relations and implementation of joint projects in agriculture, power supply, communications, and mining were reviewed.

Last night the two delegation leaders, Audrey Lukanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Henry Ruiz, member of the National Leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and minister of planning of Nicaragua, signed a protocol on the talks. A Bulgaria-Nicaragua trade protocol for 1985 was also signed.

Kiril Nikolov and Bayardo Salmeron Chavez, the two countries' ambassadors, were also present at the signing ceremony.

DPRK FOREIGN MINISTER SUMS UP RESULTS OF VISIT

AU141343 Sofia BTA in English 1225 GMT 14 Dec 84

[Text] Sofia, December 14 (BTA) -- The DPRK will continue its efforts for promoting the relations of friendship and cooperation with Bulgaria, Mr. Kim Yong-nam, Politburo member of the Workers' Party of Korea, vice premier of the Administration Council and minister of foreign affairs of the DPRK, stressed. Today his four day official friendly visit to Bulgaria at the invitation of Mr Petur Mladenov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and minister of foreign affairs ends.

Summing up the results of his visit Mr. Kim Yong-nam stressed the paramount importance of the personal contacts between Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Kim Il-song in broadening and consolidating bilateral cooperation. We were convinced in the readiness of the Bulgarian people and in their efforts to successfully implement the agreements reached by the first leaders of Bulgaria and the DPRK, Mr Kim Yong-nam added.

The DPRK foreign minister stressed that his country supports all initiatives of the Warsaw Treaty member countries directed towards the preservation of peace and security in the world.

CSSR'S GERLE HOLDS ECONOMIC TALKS WITH LEADERS

Received by Filipov

AU141908 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 14 Dec 84

[Text] Comrade Grisha Filipov has received Ladislav Gerle, deputy chairman of the CSSR Government and chairman of the CSSR side of the Bulgarian-CSSR Committee on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, who is visiting our country to participate in the 24th session of the Bulgarian-CSSR Committee on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation which is taking place in Sofia.

The talk was attended by Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Bulgarian side of the Bulgarian-CSSR Committee on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation.

1985 Economic Protocol Signed

AU151542 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1300 GMT 15 Dec 84

[Text] The 24th session of the Bulgarian-Czechoslovak Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation has ended in Sofia. A protocol was signed by the chairmen of the two committees, Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Ladislav Gerle, deputy chairman of the CSSR Government. The session discussed ways to expand and deepen the economic and scientific-technical cooperation between Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia as signed by party and state leaders Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Gustav Husak.

During the session the issue of coordinating the national economic plans of the two countries for the next 5-year plan was also discussed. Special attention was attached to specialization and production-sharing in a number of branches of the national economy such as machine-building, electronics, electrical engineering, the light and chemical industries, transportation, and agriculture. The protocol also provides for expanding trade between Bulgaria and the CSSR for 1985 as well as for further developing scientific-technical cooperation.

'FRANK AND CRITICAL' DISCUSSIONS ON ARMY ISSUES

AU131632 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 12 Dec 84 p 2

[Editorial Article: "Important Political Event For the Communists in the Army" -- "At the Main Political Administration of the People's Army"]

[Excerpts] Accountability-election conferences are an important event in the lives of Communists and of party organizations within the Army.

In conformity with the principle of democratic centralism, frank and cirtical comradely discussion with BCP members has begun on the problems of Army development great and small, as well as on the work and struggle for fulfillment of the historic discussions adopted by the 12th BCP Congress.

The People's Army's Main Political Administration leadership discussed preparation and implementation of the accountability-election conferences held so far in basic party organizations. The basic conclusion drawn from this work is that the political organs and party committees are engaged in purpose-oriented work oriented toward high organizational and political standards of basic party organization accountability-election conferences within the Army. The tasks of the various service departments and party links have been well explained along general lines.

Along with the positive aspects, however, it was noted that shortcomings have been allowed to occur, as well. The basic shortcoming consists in the fact that certain party bureaus have failed to renounce the well-known cliche of analysis. The reports sometimes avoid giving unmistakable and precise answers about the level of reorganization that has been achieved and about progressive, qualitative changes in the comprehensive activities of party members and party organizations. They do not indicate whether there has been any change or whether a drastic improvement has been accomplished in the qualitative implementation of tasks.

The political organs and party committees are chiefly responsible for such shortcomings. Their insufficiently businesslike and creative leadership in transforming the accountability-election conferences into models of revolutionary thought and action of Communists is one reason for these shortcomings. Some of the political organs and party committees fail to direct the party bureaus and organizations efficiently or to give them enough help to identify fundamental elements in evaluating the state of work and creating the conditions and superstructure needed to bring about a drastic change in the methods of work and the results of work, in the spirit of the new tasks, requirements, and criteria. The party committees and political organs are not always capable of coping with the problems developed in Comrade Todor Zhivkov's post-congress work in conformity with the conditions existing in individual party organizations and soldiers' collectives. This is why some party committees and political organs fail to manifest the new way of understanding and the new approach in preparing and holding conferences.

The leadership of the Main Political Administration of the People's Army urges the political organs and party leaderships to adopt further measures that will elucidate the essence of the new revolutionary thought and action and that will apply the new approach in analyzing party work. In preparing and implementing the accountability-election conferences, the staffs and administrative departments should do even more to elaborate questions connected with improving the style of leading organs and ensuring the better application of advanced science and technology in the leadership and training of troops. There must be a critical approach to the question of whether the necessary conditions are being created and whether the tasks of improving the military-professional and technical standards of training are being efficiently resolved, and whether our own and foreign advanced military experience is being efficiently used.

There should be a more creative approach to dealing with problems of the Army collectives' social development. Self-criticism should be applied and the current achievements thoroughly evaluated. It should be explained how the basic principles and trends of the party's social policy should be mastered and applied in the Army.

The chief criterion in evaluating ideological-educational work is the impact this work has on the ideological orientation of the Communists, so that they may actively and creatively participate in the struggle to improve the quality of military work in general.

The contribution of military activities to the implementation of tasks stemming from the contemporary, explosive international situation and to a decisive improvement in the political and class vigilance of army personnel must be pointed out.

The chief tasks of the political organs and party committees is to increase their role, responsibility and authority in guiding the accountability-election conferences. A differentiated approach is necessary in dealing with each individual party organization and a thorough knowledge of the atmosphere in each organization and of effective methods for achieving positive changes in each organization are required.

The political organs should keep the party leading bodies well informed about the results of the accountability-election conferences held so far and they should adopt timely measures for the elimination of shortcomings and weaknesses. All work must be devoted to and focus on the highly efficient preparation of forthcoming conferences so that they may become a universal party-political school.

As an important political event of Army Communists, the accountability-election conferences must contribute in the best possible way to consolidation of basic party organizations as sources and exponents of all innovations, as a leading force in the struggle for improvement of the soldiers work, and for improving the quality of combat readiness in the Army.

U.S. UNSURE OF GOALS, INSINCERE ON GENEVA TALKS

LD141418 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0600 GMT 14 Dec 84

[From the "Minutes From Abroad" program; presented by Frantisek Vonderka]

[Text] Dialogue is the subject of discussion at the meeting of NATO foreign ministers that opened yesterday in Brussels. George Shultz, the U.S. secretary of state, declared that he came to Brussels to sound out his allies concerning his January meeting in Geneva with Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign minister. The most loyal Atlantic colleagues of the White House let it be known beforehand that they fully support the American stand on these talks. What is the White House's stand? What is hidden behind the cloak of words surrounding George Shultz' remarks on this dialogue? These are questions I put this morning to our New York correspondent, Michael Stasz. Here is his answer:

Despite officially spread reports that Shultz is to report to the other ministers in Brussels on his forthcoming talks with Andrey Gromyko, the truth, on the whole, is different. According to the local press, in view of Defense Secretary Weinberger's opposition to any talks with the USSR, the American side is still not clear as to what it wishes to discuss in Geneva in 3 week's time. Furthermore, it has been shown that there has been no change in the previously adopted U.S. postures.

During current talks with congressional representatives, the American President pressed the legislators to alter their negative attitudes toward MX intercontinental missiles because only this will make it possible to conduct talks with the USSR from a position of strength.

Shultz is employing a similar argument in Europe, where he has been trying to compel Belgium and the Netherlands to agree to deploy American missiles on their territories. Shultz and other hawks in NATO headquarters fear that if the Belgian and Netherlands opposition to the cruise missiles continues it may strengthen the opposition to missiles in Britain and the FRG.

According to THE NEW YORK TIMES, this would reduce pressure on the USSR. It is thus apparent that the Reagan administration is more afraid of fundamental disarmament talks than of anything else, and that it has agreed to the Geneva talks between the foreign ministers of both countries only outwardly and in an attempt to deceive the world public.

PRC'S SONG PING DISCUSSES INCREASING COOPERATION

Received by Strougal

LD141754 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 14 Dec 84

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal received in Prague today Song Ping, member of the State Council and minister in charge of the State Planning Commission of the PRC, who is on a visit to Czechoslovakia. In the conversation the federal premier expressed appreciation for the results achieved in the development of relations with the PRC during the current year. He stressed that Czechoslovakia is interested in their further expansion and intensification in the political, economic and cultural spheres. In this connection the two officials drew attention to numerous possibilities available for the further intensification of economic, scientific and technological cooperation next year and especially in the period of 1986-90 when both countries envisage a marked increase in production, an intensification of mutual production cooperation and specialization, and a growth in trade.

Tours Nuclear Plant

LD152109 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1830 GMT 15 Dec 84

[Text] Comrade Peter Colotka had talks today with Song Ping, member of the State Council and chairman of the State Planning Commission of the PRC, on strengthening Czechoslovak-Chinese economic, scientific, technical, and cultural cooperation. The Chinese official also toured the nuclear power station at Jaslovske Bohunice.

HAMAN CITES WAYS TO FULFILL 1985 ECONOMIC PLAN

LD131847 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 13 Dec 84

[Text] Today in Kladno a session of the Central Bohemian Regional Committee of the CPCZ discussed fulfillment of economic tasks for this year and preparation of the 1985 plan.

As the Presidium concluded in its report, further acceleration of intensification and the growth of efficiency and quality are decisive factors in evaluating this year's results. Despite this, shortcomings remain. These shortcomings are particularly evident in the inequality in fulfilling production variety. Next year, the last year of the 5-year plan, 22 percent of the total tasks in the Central Bohemian Region concern production of goods while 23 percent concern adjusted net output.

In the discussion, Josef Haman, candidate of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, pointed out the importance of the 12th session of the CPCZ Central Committee and the responsibility of management economic workers, party, and trade union officials to implement its conclusions for the concrete conditions of individual work places. He emphasized the need to use the good results achieved to date to secure the efficient growth of production, productivity, and labor; to ensure savings in overall and material expenditure; and to ensure the rationalization of fuel, energy, and metals consumption. He emphasized that working every day with the people and discussing concrete tasks at each work place is one of the basic prerequisites for successfully fulfilling the plan.

CORRECTION TO HUSAK SPEECH AT 12TH CPCZ CC PLENUM

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Husak Gives Closing Speech at 12th CPCZ CC Plenum," published in the 14 December Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, page D-6, first paragraph, line one:

... [Text] Prague -- Comrade Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee General Secretary, delivered a speech on 5 December ...(adding dropped processing indicator "[Text]")

HONECKER DEPARTS FOR ALGERIA 17 DECEMBER

Departs From Berlin

LD170828 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0758 GMT 17 Dec 84

[Text] Berlin, 17 Dec (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, left Monday morning for an official friendship visit to Algiers. He is taking up the invitation of Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria. Erich Honecker is accompanied by Oskar Fischer, minister of foreign affairs; Guenter Sieber, chief of the International Relations Department of the SED Central Committee; Gerhard Beil, member of the Council of Ministers, state secretary, and first deputy minister of foreign trade; Frank-Joachim Herrmann, state secretary and chief of the Chancery of the Chairman of the Council of State; and Manfred Thiede, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the GDR to the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria.

Welcomed by Bendjedid

LD171144 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1052 GMT 17 Dec 84

[Text] Algiers, 17 Dec (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, arrived this morning in Algiers for a 3-day official friendship visit to the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria. He is taking up the invitation of Chadli Bendjedid, president of Algeria and secretary general of the National Liberation Front, who warmly welcomed his guest at Houari Boumedienne International Airport in the Algerian capital.

DEFENSE MINISTER ADDRESSES MINISTRY PARTY AKTIV

LD141500 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1300 GMT 14 Dec 84

[Text] The party aktiv of the Ministry of National Defense today drew conclusions from the ninth meeting of the SED Central Committee. Defense Minister and member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee, Army General Heinz Hoffmann spoke about further intensification and still greater efficiency in all military spheres. Striving for greater fighting power and combat readiness in the National People's Army and the Frontier Troops of the GDR had to be directed towards the reliable protection of socialist achievements and peace, in the knowledge that one stood alongside the Soviet Army and the other fraternal armies. In view of the policy of the most aggressive circles of the United States and NATO aimed at military superiority, it was essential, in a farsighted way, to do everything required to keep defense strength at the necessary level, to relax the international situation and to guarantee a peaceful future for fraternal peoples. At the meeting the task was set of using more comprehensively the theoretical and practical knowledge of Soviet military science and the experience gained in joint maneuvers with the Soviet Army and other allied armed forces.

KROLIKOWSKI REMARKS ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

LD141159 Budapest MTI in English 1028 GMT 14 Dec 84

[Text] Budapest, December 14 (MTI) -- "This year, the 35th year of the establishment of the German Democratic Republic, is a successful one from the point of view of the development of our country's international relations.

Our fraternal relations with the Soviet Union, the Hungarian People's Republic and the other socialist countries, the member states of the Warsaw Treaty and the CEMA have further strengthened. All this is expressed in the coordinated steps of the countries of our alliance at international forums and our firm political, military, technical-scientific, economic and cultural cooperation within the socialist integration," stated State Secretary Herbert Krolikowski, member of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED) and first deputy foreign minister, in an interview given to the daily MAGYAR HIRLAP, in Berlin.

"Due to our further strengthening international positions, this year we had more possibilities to take an active part in the solution of the most urging problems of peoples. It was expressed by the work and proposals of GDR representatives at the Vienna, Stockholm, and Geneva talks and in the United Nations. It was expressed, first of all, during the talks of Erich Honecker, general secretary of SED Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, with representatives of countries of diverging social systems.

"We are of the opinion that the international situation is seriously wrong but not irreversible. It is a decisive factor in our struggle against imperialist policy threatening peace and aiming at confrontation and intensifying the arms race that the states of the socialist community continue to take an active part in the protection of peace, the strengthening of socialism and they will further strengthen their unity in order to enforce their coordinated peace policy.

"The proposals of the Warsaw Treaty members states, first of all those of the Soviet Union, offer a realistic basis for talks on arms limitation and disarmament and the cooperation of equal states in the atmosphere of security and detente."

"The starting point is that, in our nuclear age, the peaceful coexistence of countries of diverging social systems has no alternative. We can allow nobody to gain superiority over the socialist community. We continue to strive to make sure that sober minds and a sense of reality dominate in international relations. The GDR has always supported the repeated readiness of the Soviet Union to maintain a dialogue with the U.S.A., based on equal rights, honesty and a constructive spirit. The recently announced intent of the Soviet Union and the U.S.A. to start new talks on the complex matter of nuclear arms and space weaponry, in our view, may carry an import for detente", stressed Krolikowski.

Speaking about the peace policy of the GDR and about the responsibility of the two German states for the peace of Europe and the whole world, Herbert Krolikowski stated: "The GDR has always been guided by this since its foundation, to do all that can be done to prevent a war starting on German soil. In the relations of the GDR and the FRG central importance is given to the preservation of peace... with the deployment of medium-range missiles in the FRG a danger has emerged that a holocaust may be triggered off from German soil, from the territory of the FRG, this time a devastating nuclear war. By allowing the deployment of these missiles the Government of the FRG has assumed a grave responsibility.

"The GDR and the other socialist countries are concerned with revanchism and chauvinism which proliferate in the shadow of American missiles. All these are detrimental to the endeavours to continue the relations of the GDR and the FRG on the basis of the principle of peaceful co-existence."

"Our policy toward the FRG, based on peaceful co-existence and the norms of international law, offers possibilities for constructive steps. We are ready for a dialogue with all those willing to see things in a sober and realistic way, and to fight for the preservation of peace.

This, first of all, means to persuade the FRG to actively contribute to the lessening of the increased danger of military confrontation in the wake of the deployment of Pershing 2 and cruise missiles in Western Europe and, within that, in the FRG.

"This is why we call on the FRG to adopt measures which on our part we are ready to adopt any time: to sign agreements on the renunciation of the use of military force, on the establishment of nuclear-and chemical-free zones and on the prevention of the militarization of space. And, of course, we are ready to find a settlement for all such issues that today still hinder the normalization of the relations between the GDR and the FRG," stressed Herbert Krolikowski in his interview given to MAGYAR HIRLAP.

BERLIN PLANTS URGED TO INCREASE CONSUMER GOODS

AU121023 East Berlin BERLINER ZEITUNG in German 10 Dec 84 p 2

[Dieter Resch article: "More 'Drive' for Consumer Goods"]

[Text] Berlin's contribution to the production of high-quality consumer goods must be further enhanced in 1985. This is a clear assignment given by the most recent session of the SED bezirk leadership. It is in accordance with the task stressed by the ninth Central Committee plenum in preparation for the 11th party congress to bring the unity of economic and social policy to bear even more effectively and tangibly on every individual.

On the part of each enterprise in Berlin industry this requires an increasing commitment in favor of the volume, quality, and structure of the consumer goods supply and is also a clearcut appeal to those enterprises predominantly manufacturing means of production. This year they made a considerable effort, and had an average of 5.1 percent of the overall value of their entire production taken up by consumer goods. Average figures imply, however, that only a few enterprises are producing the required "drive" for good consumer goods. There still exists a considerable demand pent-up for some time as far as other enterprises are concerned. Too much trash is still being permitted, which in no way complies with the actual opportunities of such enterprises.

It now is necessary in those places where this has not yet been done to establish without delay special efficient research and development capacities for consumer goods production. They must be able to develop products that are distinguished by high quality, high utility value, and attractive design. But the required effect only occurs if these products are also being manufactured with large production runs. This can only be achieved, as experience shows, with a stable enterprise section which fully specializes in consumer goods. This involves efficient technical equipment and sophisticated technologies, for which the manufacture of rationalization means must be increased. Thus a very complex approach to solving these tasks is required.

Those Berlin enterprises that are distinguishing themselves in preparation for the 11th SED Congress with new, high-quality products, and which are setting up efficient, stable production lines, are facing up to the required demands. Thus, in the Berlin metal foundry works and semifinished products plants the proper prerequisites are being created for starting the large-scale manufacture of shower stalls and heat-insulated composite windows. This enterprise regards that as its contribution to the building of new apartments and to modernizing existing ones, a project that should also stimulate other enterprises to reflect on how they could better support apartment construction with greater component part deliveries.

A refrigerator with three temperature settings which is being developed and subsequently manufactured in the VEB Kuehlautomat plant complies with the increasing demand for technical consumer goods for households. The establishment of an efficient color photography laboratory by the Berlin photochemical works is important for a substantial improvement of that service in the capital.

These are excellent examples. But they must not obfuscate judgment on the fact that large enterprises such as the 7 October Combine and the rail vehicle combine have to date made an extremely unsatisfactory contribution to the implementation of the consumer goods program. The combine for processing plastic and elastic materials is also still below the possible level, despite certain progress.

The progress achieved in the field of consumer goods production, as the ninth plenum noted, constitutes a good beginning which must be vigorously developed. The assignment resulting from this for the leadership of each combine is a political assignment. It is valid for a long period and forbids shortsightedness and improvisation. It is high time for the enterprises of the capital which must catch up to put an end to the years of discussion and to switch to concrete, successful work.

NOVEMBER ECONOMIC STATISTICS PUBLISHED

AU110905 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7 Dec 84 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- Thanks to the working people's labor achievements the development of the GDR's national economy in November has also been distinguished by strong dynamism and high efficiency.

Produced national income rose on the road of intensively enlarged reproduction in the national economy by 5.4 percent until the end of November according to preliminary statistical data. Net output in the sector of the industry ministries rose 8.5 percent. Labor productivity increased 7.7 percent. The cost per M100 worth of commodity output decreased 2.5 percent.

In industrial commodity output the increase in the sector of the industry ministries totaled 4.4 percent by the end of November. The lead in plan fulfillment further increased to M4.2 billion.

The high production increase of 5 percent in the output of consumer goods continues. The industrial combines manufactured M1.3 billion worth of products for the population in terms of retail sales prices. This helped considerably to boost the retail trade turnover of industrial goods by 5.6 percent. Altogether retail trade turnover was 4.2 percent higher than last year.

A total of 188,017 apartments were built or modernized by the end of November. This has so far enabled 564,000 citizens to improve their living conditions. A total of 20,548 apartments were completed in the capital of Berlin.

In the building industry net output rose 6.8 percent and labor productivity increased 6.6 percent. Costs were 2.4 percent lower than last year.

By the end of November state procurement in agriculture rose 8.2 percent for slaughter cattle and 6.4 percent for milk. The planned procurement of eggs was overfulfilled by 104.0 percent. The plan targets in the foodstuffs industry for net output and in forestry for raw lumber procurement were exceeded.

The performance increase in the national economy was achieved with reduced transport expenditure. The railways and inland navigation had boosted their transport output 3.1 percent by the end of November compared with the same period last year.

The following growth of net output and labor productivity was achieved in the individual sectors of industry and of the building industry:

	Net Output (as a percentage)	Labor Productivity (as a percentage)
coal and power	8.0	6.6
ore mining, metallurgical industry and potash	9.5	9.0
chemical industry	7.4	7.2
electrical engineering/electronics	15.2	13.7
heavy machinery and installation construction	6.9	6.8
machine tool and processing machinery building	9.2	8.8
general engineering, agricultural machinery and vehicle building	7.9	6.6
light industry	8.8	9.1
glass and ceramics industry	11.0	9.8
bezirk-controlled industry and foodstuffs industry	8.0	7.0
geology	15.2	12.1
building industry	6.8	6.6

Development concerning net output and labor productivity in bezirk-controlled industry was as follows:

	Net Output (as a percentage)	Labor Productivity (as a percentage)
Berlin	12.2	8.7
Cottbus	5.6	5.1
Dresden	5.8	5.9
Erfurt	9.3	8.0
Frankfurt/Oder	5.8	3.4
Gera	6.7	5.2
Halle	4.8	4.0
Karl-Marx-Stadt	7.3	6.4
Leipzig	7.3	7.3
Magdeburg	11.3	10.3
Neubrandenburg	6.2	4.7
Potsdam	9.9	7.2
Rostock	7.4	5.2
Schwerin	11.0	8.1
Suhl	6.2	5.0

GDR-USSR ECONOMIC, TECHNICAL COMMISSION MEETS

LD141958 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1532 GMT 14 Dec 84

[Text] Berlin, 14 Dec (ADN) -- Concrete measures aimed at the further deepening of cooperation between the GDR and the USSR were laid down by the joint Government Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation at its 35th meeting from 10 to 14 December in Berlin.

A press release on the meeting makes it clear that the emphasis is on tasks directed at the implementation of scientific and technological progress and the consistent transition of the GDR economy to the path of intensification.

The delegations were led by GDR Deputy Premier Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, and by Aleksey Antonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy premier of the USSR.

SED Central Committee General Secretary and State Council Chairman Erich Honecker held a wide-ranging exchange of views with Aleksey Antonov on paths and directions for the further deepening of relations between the GDR and the USSR. Prospects for cooperation between the two countries stretching far into the future were dealt with.

GDR Premier Willi Stoph met both sides of the government commission for talks.

The realization of the Long-Term Program for Development of Cooperation in the Field of Science, Technology, and Production up to the Year 2000, signed in October, was at the center of the discussions. On the basis of this, cooperation between the planning organs, ministries, combines, enterprises, and research institutions of the two countries is to reach a qualitatively higher level. Research and production cooperation on the most modern technologies and products is aimed to ensure that the tasks confronting the economies of both countries are solved with great efficiency and maximum time saving.

The ministries were given the task of deciding the main tasks and areas of cooperation for the branches of the economy and of preparing agreements for the longer-term relating to economically decisive tasks.

The commission devoted particular attention to the level of coordination of the economic plans between the GDR and the USSR for the period 1986-1990 as the main instrument of agreement on economic policy. It was stressed that important foundations for further work on the next 5-year plan will be created by the forthcoming conclusion of the plan coordination.

New plans for the joint solution of current and future tasks relating to scientific and technological progress were the subject of discussion.

Agreements were concluded on cooperation in the development and production of high quality photographic and cinematographic materials, the development and production of a new generation of technological equipment for the cable industry, the specialization and trade in a broad range of electronic measurement equipment and products from the precision mechanics and optical industry, and for the continuation of production cooperation in sheet-fed offset machines. They aim at the use of the most modern microelectronics-based technologies and at a quicker turnover of product generations.

The commission gave the responsible ministries and combines tasks concerning the substance and organization of cooperation in new fields, including special materials and plastics, the most modern means of communication technology, computer and microprocessor technology for machine tools, and flexible technological complexes.

A government agreement was signed regulating the close cooperation between the GDR's rail vehicle construction and the Soviet state railways for the period 1986-1990 in the field of the development, production, and supply of long-distance passenger cars, and also further expanding the relations that have existed for decades in this field.

Further agreements concern the joint creation of information service, data banks and equipment for processing information, and cooperation in the field of consumer goods and food. A government agreement on cooperation in the production of motor cars involves production cooperation with supply from each country of components and equipment for raising motor car production in both countries. Other areas of agreement were cooperation in the production of moped motors in the USSR, production specialization, and the exchange of individual sorts of paper and cardboard, the intensification of the production of aluminium crockery and glass containers, and the expansion of production of kieselguhr for beer filtration.

In combines, enterprises, and institutes, the delegations checked on the level of realization of earlier agreements in the chemical and electronics industry and in equipment construction.

14 Accords Signed

LD141839 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1332 GMT 14 Dec 84

[Text] Berlin, 14 Dec (ADN) -- The 35th meeting of the joint GDR-USSR Government Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation ended in Berlin this afternoon with the signing of 14 governmental accords and ministerial agreements. The chairmen of the two sides, Gerhard Schuerer, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, and Aleksey Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and member of the CPSU Central Committee, signed the protocol of the meeting.

Willi Stoph, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and other members of the SED Central Committee Politburo were present.

The new accords concern such important areas as electrical engineering and electronics, engineering and vehicle construction, the chemical industry, and consumer goods production. They are directed toward comprehensive intensification of the economic and the manufacture of new products with new, highly productive technologies.

FRG CITIZEN GIVEN 12-YEAR SENTENCE FOR ESPIONAGE

LD141739 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1651 GMT 14 Dec 84

[Text] Berlin, 14 Dec (ADN) -- The Berlin Higher Military Court on 14 December sentenced FRG citizen Guenther Schulz to 12 years' imprisonment for espionage activity. During the main court proceedings it was proven that Schulz, as a recruited and paid agent of the Federal Intelligence Service (BND) of the FRG, actively pursued espionage against the GDR. At a large number of meetings with full-time secret service employees he was purposefully and systematically instructed in the collection and transfer of espionage information from the GDR. In accordance with instructions, several times he misused visits to the GDR for intelligence service courier activity and to attempt to recruit GDR citizens for espionage for the FRG secret service.

The judgement drew attention to the subversive plans and machinations of imperialist secret services which are aimed against peace and security.

FURTHER DETAILS ON VISIT BY FINLAND'S SORSA

Talks With Lazar

AU121134 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 11 Dec 84 p 1

[Excerpt] MTI -- At the invitation of Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, Kalevi Sorsa, prime minister of the Republic of Finland, arrived for an official visit in our country on 9 December.

Kalevi Sorsa laid a wreath at the Hungarian heroes memorial in Heroes Square Monday morning.

Afterwards, Gyorgy Lazar and Kalevi Sorsa had talks in select company at the parliament building.

At the talks, conducted in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, the two leaders reviewed Hungarian-Finnish relations. They attributed particular significance to the visits of Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, to Finland, and of Mauno Koivisto, president of the Republic of Finland, to Hungary. They stressed that relations between the two countries and peoples are extensive, fruitful, and mutually beneficial. They noted that both countries are striving to develop and intensify them.

They spoke with appreciation of cultural relations between the two countries as a traditional area of cooperation. They mutually welcomed the joint book published this year on the history of relations.

Dealing with the international situation, both sides expressed their concern over the increase of tension and the accelerating pace of the arms race. They agreed that Soviet-U.S. relations have a determining role in the development of the international situation. They welcomed the latest development in relations between the two great powers, the indications intimating a resumption of substantive contacts. They concluded: Both Hungary and Finland are interested in these contacts leading to substantive talks and then an agreement on reducing all types of nuclear weapons.

The negotiating groups established that the 1975 Helsinki agreement has proven viable and that everything should be done to maintain this process. Both sides judged the discussions at the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament Europe as important.

In this connection the two sides completely agreed that the European and world situation should be guided back to the mutually advantageous path of international cooperation as soon as possible.

Kalevi Sorsa invited Gyorgy Lazar to pay a visit to Finland. He accepted the invitation with thanks.

In the afternoon, Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, met with Kalevi Sorsa, prime minister of the Republic of Finland, at the headquarters of the Central Committee.

At the meeting, which was conducted in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, they discussed topical aspects of international life.

They supported a constructive continuation of East-West dialogue and reaffirmed their readiness to contribute -- by developing traditionally good bilateral relations and intensifying their activity -- to the reduction of international tension, the building of trust, and a furthering of the process of detente, which serves the good of the peoples.

Gyorgy Lazar was present at the meeting.

In the evening, Gyorgy Lazar and his wife gave a festive dinner in honor of Kalevi Sorsa and his wife at the hunting hall of the parliament building.

The two leaders proposed toasts at the festive dinner.

11 Dec Press Conference

AU131235 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 12 Dec 84 p 4

[Excerpts] Finnish Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa held a press conference at the Hilton Hotel on 11 December. In his preamble, he summarized his experiences during his visit to Hungary. He said that for a long time kinship has been determining Finnish-Hungarian relations, and that relations between our countries are good and devoid of problems. He noted that Hungarian Days are being held at Finnish schools, and that his country welcomes the Hungarian preparations for celebrating the Kalevala anniversary next year.

Answering questions, the head of the Finnish Government said, among other things, that in his opinion progress in enhancing political trust has been achieved at the Stockholm conference. Although the role of the small countries is limited, they can, nonetheless, do a great deal to strengthen this process.

To MAGYAR HIRLAP's question for his opinion regarding the possibility of realizing a northern zone free from nuclear weapons in the present international situation, Kalevi Sorsa said that the northern countries first rejected President Kekkonen's newly formulated plan in 1978, but that the popularity of the initiative has been increasing since then. Sweden unequivocally supports it, while the public in Denmark and Norway is still divided; a debate is still in progress there. The Finnish prime minister noted as a favorable fact that the social-democratic parties of northern Europe are supporting the zone, and these parties are fulfilling an important role in their countries' political life and the shaping of public opinion.

USSR'S TALYZIN ARRIVES FOR S&T TALKS 16 DEC

LD161852 Budapest MTI in English 1712 GMT 16 Dec 84

[Text] Budapest, December 16 (MTI) -- Nikolay Talyzin, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union and chairman of the Soviet section of the Hungarian-Soviet Economic, Technical and Scientific Cooperation Intergovernmental Commission, and delegation arrived in Budapest Sunday. He was invited by Jozsef Marjai, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of Hungary and chairman of the Hungarian section of the commissioning. The 32nd meeting of the commission is to open tomorrow, Monday.

Delegation was met at Budapest airport by Jozsef Marjai. Present was Soviet Ambassador to Hungary Vladimir Bazovskiy.

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER TALKS WITH IRAQI OFFICIALS

LD141603 Budapest MTI in English 1020 GMT 14 Dec 84

[Text] Budapest, December 13 (MTI) -- Hungarian Deputy Foreign Minister Robert Garai paid an official visit to Iraq from December 10 to 13. He held talks with Taha Jasin al-Ali, deputy foreign minister, on current issues of the international life and bilateral relations.

Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, received Robert Garai.

ACZEL, KOPECZI MEET POLISH CULTURE MINISTER

LD141225 Budapest MTI in English 1018 GMT 14 Dec 84

[Text] Budapest, December 13 (MTI) -- Kazimierz Zygulski, Polish minister of culture and art, and his delegation, who attended the events of Polish Cultural Days in Budapest, left the Hungarian capital Thursday.

Gyorgy Aczel, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, received Kazimierz Zygulski. The Polish minister also held talks with Bela Kopeczi, minister of culture.

MSZMP'S LAKATOS HOLDS TALKS ON MEDIA ISSUES

PZPR Delegation Visits 9-13 Dec

LD141123 Budapest MTI in English 1024 GMT 14 Dec 84

[Text] Budapest, December 13 (MTI) -- A party workers' delegation of the Polish United Workers' Party, led by Bogdan Jachacz, head of the CC's Press, Radio and Television Department, visited Hungary from December 9 to 13 at the invitation of the HSWP Central Committee. The delegation held talks with Erno Lakatos, head of the HSWP CC's Agitation and Propaganda Department, and studied the work of the Hungarian media.

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AGREEMENT ALLOWS EMPLOYMENT OF CUBAN WORKERS

AU122323 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 9 Dec 84 p 3

[MTI report: "Hungarian-Cuban Manpower Agreement"]

[Text] Talks about the employment of young Cuban workers coming to obtain vocational skills in Hungary took place at the State Office for Wages and Labor from 3 to 8 December in Budapest. As a result of the talks, a new 4-year agreement on temporary employment and vocational training of Cuban workers at Hungarian enterprises was signed by State Secretary Albert Racz, chairman of the State Office for Wages and Labor, and Hector Martinez Brito, deputy chairman of the State Committee for Labor Affairs and Social Insurance of the Republic of Cuba.

On the basis of the agreement, young Cuban workers will work at several Hungarian textile and machine industry enterprises under the same conditions as the Hungarian workers.

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER RETURNS FROM CEMA SESSION

LD151227 Budapest MTI in English 1036 GMT 15 Dec 84

[Text] Budapest, December 14 (MTI) -- Peter Veress, minister of foreign trade, who had attended the session of the CEMA Standing Commission Foreign Trade in Moscow, returned to Budapest Friday evening.

ECONOMIC OFFICIAL ON IMPORTANCE OF FOREIGN TRADE

LD152323 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 15 Dec 84

[From the "168 Hours" program]

[Text] The Planning and Budget Committee of the National Assembly discussed the guidelines for next year's plan on 14 December. The committee heard that the draft budget was essentially in equilibrium with the plan for next year and reflected the modest achievements attained so far. Our questions on this topic are put by Mihaly Galik to Jozsef Bognar, chairman of the Planning and Budget Committee.

[Galik] The members of the committee unanimously approved the draft budget for next year. You said in your closing speech that a certain change was about to take place compared to the last 4 or 5 years. What is the essence of this change?

[Bognar] Since 1979 the central feature of economic policy has been the elimination of the lack of equilibrium. The most important aspect of this general lack of equilibrium pertained to foreign trade; as is well known, there was a certain degree of indebtedness. To some extent we were able to increase our exports but, as even this did not produce complete equilibrium, we had to reduce investment and curb the growth in the standard of living. In other words, we reduced the internal utilization of national income. Consequently, there was relatively slow growth.

It has to be said that many countries in the world were compelled to pursue a similar policy. We have achieved a certain success in this policy: We are able to secure the surplus required to meet our commitments in interest payments and also to repay our debts to some extent.

A further achievement is that, even in a relatively slowly growing world economy, we have managed to increase our exports by 5 to 7 percent per year. Results are also manifesting themselves in our domestic economy, as I stressed in my speech; while earlier 36 percent of our budget went toward covering deficits and subsidies, this proportion is now only 23 percent.

At the same time, from another perspective, the situation is that an economic policy of restraints eventually finds all possible reserves; then the negative aspects begin to emerge. Thus, as a result of the lower rate of investment, technological development has lagged behind, and so on.

[Galik] A policy of this sort uses up not only its material reserves within a relatively short time, say 3 or 4 years, but also the emotional reserves, if you like.

[Bognar] Naturally. In every economy there is an impetus to grow, to expand. What we are going to endeavor to achieve next year is to grow faster than in the recent period and, beyond this, not to reduce investment any further than in the past year; then we shall want to stop the further deterioration in real wages.

[Galik] From what you have said, it appears to me that in the present situation of the Hungarian economy, the only possible impetus for this desired, multifaceted growth is foreign trade -- the increasing of exports. Is this a qualitative turning point?

[Bognar] I would not call it a turning point. However, it is a qualitative change; it has always been clear that a country like Hungary must have an export-oriented economy because it cannot solve its problems by reducing imports. This is because however much it tries to substitute for imports, certain imports will always be necessary; and unless one has the equivalent exports, there is still going to be a deficit on the balance of payments...

[Galik interrupts] Thus an export orientation is an objective necessity.

[Bognar] Yes, that is my opinion. However, we have now moved into a situation which I call an economy that can be made dynamic through exports. In other words, in the future exports will determine the possible rate, direction, structure, and so on of the Hungarian economy.

PART X. OF ECONOMIC MACROMANAGEMENT SERIES

AU141511 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 11 Dec 84 p 7

[Lakatos article: "Commercial Loans," in the series "The Modernization of Economic Macromanagement", Part X.; first paragraph is MAGYAR HIRLAP's introduction]

[Text] In our series on the modernization of the economic regulation system, we have already written about the renewal of the credit sphere and the financial institutional system. It is a novelty that, starting in 1985, enterprises will be able to extend so-called commercial loans to each other. Regulation has previously kept this right within a narrow limit. Enterprises could extend loans to each other to the debit of the development fund.

According to Paragraph No 44 of Presidential Council Decree No 25 1984, this restriction will cease, and it will be possible to extend a commercial loan not only to another enterprise, but also to citizens who have a commodity delivery or service connection with the enterprise and to partnerships of them as well. The loan expires within a maximum of 1 year, and the parties can freely agree on interest.

Of course, making the granting of commercial loans more widespread will not lead to an increase of purchasing power, because every firm's interests dictate that they avail themselves of the possibility only in the case of a suitable partner and a seemingly safe repayment. The code of civil law makes it possible even now for such claims to be sold to banks and perhaps to other enterprises. For practical purposes, any bank authorized to do so can buy such a claim if it regards it as a good investment and safe business. Thus, the enterprise obtains its money more quickly. Of course, it receives somewhat less than the nominal value, because the other enterprise or bank discounts a suitable interest from the claim.

Still, broader application of the granting of commercial loans will impart an impetus to enterprises' credit relations in another area as well. As long ago as 1965, Hungary joined the Geneva bill of exchange law agreement. The spreading of promissory notes (bills of exchange) was prevented precisely by the legal rules that had limited the granting of commercial loans and prohibited it even earlier. As of next year, economic organizations -- and small entrepreneurs also belong to this sphere -- will be able to draw up promissory notes (bills of exchange) with regard to a commodity delivery or service. These securities constitute a stricter variety of the granting of commercial loans: If the debtor does not pay, the court immediately orders an attachment and impounds the articles in its possession, through which the careless or only unsuspecting creditor can have his money refunded.

As we have found out from Bela Kevevari, an employee at the Ministry of Finance, promissory notes will be freely negotiable among banks and enterprises alike. If those accepting the security find themselves in a tight spot, they can sell it immediately. (Of course, the promissory notes of enterprises in a fairly weak position will not be marketable.) The Hungarian National Bank, as a central bank of issue, will be able to buy these from financial institutions. For what price? The central bank will again discount promissory notes, the extent of which will be determined by the guiding principles governing credit policy at any given time. These will indirectly regulate the price for which enterprises and banks will buy these securities from each other. On the basis of international rules, the Hungarian National Bank will specify the form of promissory notes and the manner in which they will have to be drawn up. A special bill of exchange form to fill in will be designed, and in accordance with existing legal rules, a fee will have to be paid. In practice, their owner at any given time will be entitled to a hypothecary right corresponding to international regulations.

The extension of the granting of commercial loans will be favorable not only for enterprises; banks will also profit by it. For one thing, discounting commercial loans or promissory notes could develop into a separate business sector and, for another, they could expand their credit contacts in this way. (At present, 60 percent of those pursuing an economic activity are operating without any kind of a loan.) Enterprises, too, could be regarded as respected customers at the bank tellers' windows, for they will be able to turn for short-term loans not only to more financial institutions, but to each other as well.

STATE DEVELOPMENT BANK LEADER DISCUSSES PLANS

LD161858 Budapest MTI in English 1707 GMT 16 Dec 84

[Text] Budapest, December 16 (MTI) -- The Allami Fejlesztesi Bank (AFB, State Development Bank), a Hungarian financial institution that assists with the state's development projects, is diversifying its activities. Director-General Peter Havas has spoken to our reporter on the changes, the streamlining of banking and experience on the new initiatives. He said, inter alia:

"Simultaneously with the effort to streamline banking, AFB's internal organization is undergoing a change next year. The department that finances projects in the sector of infrastructure is to be separated from that doing the same for manufacturing companies because we wish to introduce business considerations in the latter line. Another responsibility for the latter mentioned department is to be to finance, on a competitive basis, projects that are within the competence of the companies and are partly financed by the central budget. That department is to gradually shift stress on granting credit on a purely business basis as it planned to turn it some time into a subsidiary bank.

"Other steps are aimed at upgrading our general banking network. Our aim is to offer the best possible services for the customer. We are to devolve further rights on branches and directorate outside Budapest thereby to speed up administration.

"The AFB is going to engage in the following new lines: arranging ventures, founding joint ventures, setting up financial institutions to sponsor innovation and issuing bonds. These efforts are closely linked to our traditional aim of supporting with better methods the realization of the main economic policy objectives. By diversifying our lines and arranging business ventures it is our determination to help speed up the economic development of the country."

POLICE CLASH WITH DEMONSTRATORS IN GDANSK

AFP: Walesa Heads Procession

NC161431 Paris AFP in English 1425 GMT 16 Dec 84

[Text] Gdansk, Poland, Dec 16 (AFP) -- Poland's ZOMO [Citizens' Militia Motorized Reserve] riot police today arrested some 20 demonstrators and used clubs and water cannon to prevent a crowd of 10,000 to 15,000 from laying a wreath at a monument to the memory of shipyard strikers killed 14 years ago today.

Those arrested included Andrzej Gwiazda, a former Solidarity national vice president released from jail four months ago under an amnesty for political prisoners, and Grzegorz Palka, a high Solidarity official in the city of Lodz.

The procession, headed by Lech Walesa, leader of the banned trade union, gathered after a mass at Saint Bridget's Church. Mr Walesa, a Noble Peace Prize laureate, laid to wreath on the street in front of the police and returned to the church to meet with a dozen union officials. The clashes broke out when a number of marchers chanting "murderers, gestapo, no freedom without Solidarity" broke down a police barricade to lay the flowers at the monument, which stands outside this Baltic city's Lenin Shipyards.

Gwiadza, Others Detained

LD161916 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 16 Dec 84

[Text] PAP has been informed by the press spokesman of the Gdansk voivoda that today at 1100, a mass began at Saint Brigida Church in Gdansk, officiated by Father Henryk Jankowski. The mass was attended by several thousand people gathered both inside and in the area adjoining the church. During and after the mass, there was shouting, slogans were chanted, and calls were made to go out into the streets. As a result of these calls about 3,000 people left the church and attempted to organize street disturbances, as if at the request of the numerous Western television crews who were dragged into Gdansk by the organizers to attend this special mass.

Some of the crowd did not heed the calls of the forces of law and order to keep the peace. Stones rained from the buildings in the vicinity of the church. This is yet another confirmation of the kind of methods used by the extremist antisocialist groups in order to attain accord and hold a dialogue. The most aggressive participants of the street brawls have been detained. Among them is Andrzej Gwiazda. At 1330 there was calm in the streets of Gdansk.

WORKERS KILLED IN 1970 HONORED AT MONUMENTS

Flowers Laid in Gdansk, Gdynia

LD151530 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 15 Dec 84

[Text] Gdansk/Gdynia -- Tricity Society has paid homage to the shipyard workers killed in December 1970. On the anniversary of these tragic events, delegations of the Patriotic Council for National Rebirth (PRON), workplaces, and the trade unions laid flowers at the monuments to the December victims in Gdansk and Gdynia. Flowers were also laid by individual citizens.

Tribute in Szczecin

LD171201 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1140 GMT 17 Dec 84

[Excerpt] At 0830 today at the Szczecin shipyard named after Warski, representatives of the shipyard management, trade unions, the workers council, and shipyard departments laid flowers at the monument commemorating the victims of December 1970.

U.S. PRESS CITED ON REMOVAL OF IMF OPPOSITION

LD160956 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 16 Dec 84

[Text] According to the U.S. press, Washington intends to announce officially tomorrow that it no longer opposes Poland's request to have its IMF membership restored. If these press reports turn out to be true, they will be yet more proof of the fiasco of the U.S. policy of restrictions. Restrictions continue to be applied in several significant areas, especially in financial and trade relations. Propaganda aggression also continues.

POPIELUSZKO TRIAL TO OPEN 27 DECEMBER IN TORUN

LD141831 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 14 Dec 84

[Text] The trial in the case of the killing of Father Jerzy Popieluszko will begin on 27 December at the voivodship court in Torun. The act of indictment charges Grzegorz Piotrowski, Leszek Pekala, and Waldemar Chmielewski with the killing of Father Popieluskzo, and Adam Pietruszka with incitement and assistance in the commission of the crime.

MORE DEVELOPMENTS IN CONFLICT OVER CRUCIFIXES

Students End Sit-in

LD161902 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 16 Dec 84

[Text] This morning Father Mieczyslaw Jaworski, auxiliary bishop of Kielce Diocese and accompanied by several priests, arrived at a building of the vocational schools complex in Wloszczowa; he held talks with a group occupying the building. As a result they left the school and went to a local church. After returning from the church, young people took their personal belongings from the school building and went home.

School authorities and a superintendent of the education and upbringing department in Kielce have begun work to resume lessons at the school complex.

Young People Refuse Interviews

LD142001 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 14 Dec 84

[Text] The Western press has followed excitedly a conflict in one of the small towns in Kielce Voivodship. At a vocational school complex in Wloszczowa, a group of young people has been occupying the school building for 11 days. They demand that crucifixes be placed in all rooms. Local priests are staying with those who have disrupted lessons. [unidentified song heard in background]

[Reporter] Good morning, we are from Warsaw television. [laughter]

[Unidentified female] Thank you very much and goodbye.

[Reporter] But why?

[Unidentified male] The young people simply do not want to talk to any television station. They have decided themselves that they do not give any interviews. Even American television was here.

[Reporter] But could I talk with them? Let me explain; if you want to be treated seriously you have to present your reasons publicly.

[Unidentified male] They simply do not want it because they have no trust.

[Announcer] This was part of a report by Tadeusz Zakrzewski.

PAP: No Local Teachers Involved

LD151506 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 15 Dec 84

[Text] Polish television has shown a report on the sit-in strike by school pupils which has been going on since 3 December at the technical schools complex in Wloszczowa. The cause of the strike is the taking down of crucifixes in a secular school. The educational authorities firmly state that no local teachers are among the self-styled leaders of this strange strike. There are, however, priests and people from outside the town. The young people have been living in unsanitary conditions for 2 weeks now. It is being made difficult for them to contact their parents. Let us add that Poland has religious sites where crucifixes can and do hang in thousands, more than anywhere else in Europe.

After the television program many citizens phoned in, deeply perturbed by what they saw taking place in Wloszczowa. It was no coincidence that the reportage was called: Wloszcowa at the end of the 20th century.

COUNCIL ON SOCIOPOLITICAL SITUATION, FOOD PRICES

The government announces that in matters concerning price increases, the proposed changes in food prices and curtailment of rationing will be published at the beginning of next year. Social consultation will then be carried out, including with the trade unions. The Council of Ministers stated that support for antisocialist forces in society is declining, disintegration of these forces is deepening, and their ranks are thinning. However, firmer measures against factious groups striving to force legalization of their (?actions) are needed. Propaganda and material support for the opposition is being continued with great intensity by U.S. imperialism and some of its allied forces and agencies. The government stressed that it will firmly and resolutely combat all attempts to strike at the socialist statehood. In this respect the line approved by the party's ninth congress will be consistently adhered to.

The government also discussed the draft changes in the income tax act, envisaging a relaxation of the scale of tax on surplus income. The draft will be sent to the Sejm.

KISZCZAK CHAIRS INTERNAL AFFAIRS CONFERENCE

LD142253 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 14 Dec 84

[Text] A briefing and an ideological and theoretical conference of the leading activ of the Ministry of Internal Affairs chaired by General of Arms Czeslaw Kiszczak, minister of internal affairs, was held at the Ministry of Internal Affairs. The meeting was devoted to an assessment of the state of discipline, moral and political attitudes of officials, and main directions of activities and tasks of the ministry in the next year.

Today General Wojciech Jaruzelski met the participants in the conference.

PROTOCOL PROVIDES TRADE INCREASE WITH ROMANIA

AU140855 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 10 Dec 84 p 5

[Text] PAP -- The Polish-Romanian trade and payments protocol for 1985 was signed in Warsaw on 8 December.

The protocol provides for a further dynamic increase of over 18 percent in mutual trade, which will be worth some Z50 billion. The protocol is based on the decisions of Poland's and Romania's planning commissions and the proposed socioeconomic development of the two countries during 1983-85. These decisions will make it possible to expand mutual trade cooperation in 1985 in excess of the targets stipulated by the protocol.

Machines and equipment will account for as much as 64 percent in 1985 trade. Poland will supply Romania with metal machine tools, Wola engines, mining spare parts, coal mills for power stations, machines for production of cellulose and paper, a large variety of construction machines, crane equipment, electroengineering products, electronic computers, electronic equipment, automated equipment, controlling apparatus, and marine equipment.

Romania will supply Poland with oil and gas drilling equipment, electrotechnical products, machine tools, light industry machines, enameled apparatus for the pharmaceutical industry, agricultural pumping installations, diesel vans for farming, forestry, and mining, a large number of electric and combustion locomotives to haul passenger trains, motor-driven railcar units, coal cars, and spare parts for locomotives.

There will also be considerable purchases for the building trades, including electric cables, tarred paper, floorboards, bathtubs, water containers, ceramic plumbing equipment, and ceramic tiles.

The tradition of supplying the two countries with various raw materials and semi-finished products that are important for Polish and Romanian industries will continue. For example, we will buy in Romania petroleum coke, gasoline, transformer oil, mineral oil and grease, technical soot, synthetic rubber, "pan" fibers, and metallurgical equipment.

The flow of consumer goods from Romania, such as furniture, tourist equipment, drugs, cosmetics, and optical glass will increase some 50 percent.

The 1985 protocol also makes it possible for Polish tourists to travel to Romania, mainly through the agency of tourist offices.

The protocol was signed for Poland by Wladyslaw Gwiazda, vice minister of foreign trade, and for Romania by Constantina Stanca, deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation. Tadeusz Nestorowicz, minister of foreign trade, and Romanian Ambassador Ion Tesu were present.

SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH USSR

LD141933 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 14 Dec 84

[Text] The results of the visit of the Soviet science and technology delegation were summed up this morning during talks at the Council of Ministers Office. Final documents which open the way for developing and expanding mutually beneficial Polish-Soviet scientific and technological cooperation were signed in the presence of Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski. The agreements signed by Deputy Premiers Zbigniew Szalajda and Guriy Marchuk deal with drawing up a long-term program for scientific and technological progress in the two states, with publicizing the achievements of Polish and Soviet science, with cooperating in the design of high-quality basic consumer goods, and with cooperating in the mechanization and automation of assembly processes.

GOVERNMENT PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES AGRICULTURE, FOOD

AU131517 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 11 Dec 84 pp 1, 4

[Excerpt] PAP -- The Government Press Office reports that on 10 December the Government Presidium examined the minister of agriculture and food economy's program for developing the food industry. Current food processing capacity does not meet the market's growing needs.

This is having a negative effect in the form of food losses and excessive use of production assets. Modernization and extension are particularly urgently required by plants in nine industrial branches, namely: the dairy, grain, baking, fats, sugar, potato, fruit and vegetable, refrigeration, and storage branches. A more intensive development of small-scale processing plants is essential. There is also a need to extend the packaging materials industry and supply it with raw materials. This activity is essential if people are to be better supplied with food.

The Government Presidium approved the following programs covering the period up to 1990: the modernization and development of the agricultural and food economy and of the fishing industry; and land improvement.

These are a continuation of the agricultural and food economy development program that has been adopted by the Polish Sejm, and define the concrete tasks designed to make the country self-sufficient in food. It was decided that both programs will be used as guidelines during work on the 1986-90 National Socioeconomic Plan.

The relevant ministers were asked to assure enterprises in the agricultural-food and fishing industries of the right conditions for them to increase their manufacturing and processing potential. The minister of agricultural and food economy was asked to analyze the use of production potential in individual sectors of the agricultural and food industry. This task was assigned to central cooperative unions.

The possibilities inherent in an improvement of work organization and management inside enterprises involved in the procurement of agricultural produce and in food processing were pointed out. The controls carried out in the meat industry by the Supreme Chamber of Control were also meant to reveal these possibilities. The Government Presidium familiarized itself with a report by the minister of agriculture and food economy on the effects of the recommendations and conclusions stemming from the controls. It was determined that the controls have served to reduce major losses caused by a poorly organized transportation of animals. Action has also been undertaken to improve procurement and prevent corrupt practices during the classification of livestock. Thanks to more stringent controls, the quality of cold cuts has improved, although it is still below expectations.

The Government Presidium asked the minister of agriculture and food economy and the minister of domestic trade and services to continue the activity stemming from the Supreme Chamber of Control's checks, making sure in particular that greater accuracy is applied when calculating contracts and that internal controls in meat plants are stepped up. Central cooperative unions were also asked to perform similar activity.

Next, the Government Presidium familiarized itself with the current situation concerning meat procurement and production. The results for the third quarter of this year indicate that the population of farm animals continues to rise. Some 1,318,500 metric tons of meat were procured during the first three-quarters of the year, which is 122,000 metric tons or 10.2 percent more than the amount foreseen in the plan. This has enabled ration quotas to be met and permitted supplies to nurseries, hospitals, schools, and, to the necessary extent, factory canteens. It is estimated that total meat procurement at the end of the year will slightly exceed the amount foreseen in the central annual plan. Despite this, however, a shortage of high-protein fodder for hogs and poultry is still believed to exist. That is why maintaining the growth trend in breeding next year will require fodder purchases from abroad and a further intensification of animal production in both private and collective farms.

GUS RELEASES 11-MONTH PRODUCTION FIGURES

LD151528 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 15 Dec 84

[Text] The Main Statistical Office [GUS] has published information on the country's economic situation in November of this year. During the 11 months of this year, production marketed by socialized industry, in fixed prices, was 5.6 percent higher than production in the equivalent period last year. Labor productivity in industry was up on last year by 5.5 percent. In agriculture, grain procurement was 13 percent higher than in the same period last year and potato procurement was up 10 percent. The procurement of livestock for slaughter is somewhat lower than a year ago; procurement of pigs for slaughter is particularly down. Socialist transport of freight was higher than last year; foreign trade turnover is also higher.

PZPR OFFICIAL ON PARTY MEMBERSHIP AMONG FARMERS

AU140810 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 11 Dec 84 p 3

[Interview with Stefan Zawodzinski, head of the PZPR Central Committee Agricultural Department, by Halina Dowda: "Seeking Allies Amgong the Best People"; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] Dowda: It is said that farmers are constantly leaving the party and that there is continuous drop in their membership, even though a greater percentage of farmers joined the party in recent years than all other party members. It is said that the number of new farmers joining is negligible. How do these alarming signs reflect the state of the party in rural areas?

Zawodzinski: If we compare the percentage of farmers in the party in 1979 and today, the difference is not much more than 0.5 percent. The percentages are 9.6 percent and 9 percent respectively. The proportions have not changed, although 90,000 peasants have left the party. This process has occurred throughout the party, so one cannot single out rural areas. The greatest number of farmers left during 1981-82, after which the numbers of those leaving fell.

Dowda: Many rural aktivists say that many farmers will return to the party.

Zawodzinski: The reasons for leaving the party were various. Most frequently the people who left were opportunists, and their departure is no great loss. After all, it is not only quantity that counts. However, people also left who had many years of membership behind them and enjoyed prestige. They left in a formal sense only, because they are still dedicated. We must fight to win back these people for the party.

Dowda: According to current opinions, only the poorest people join the party.

Zawodzinski: That is not true. Party members in rural areas basically reflect the structure of farms. I say basically because this does not apply to part-time farmers. Such farmers belong to the primary party organization at their place of work.

Over 64 percent of farmers in the party are recruited from medium-sized and larger farms. For example, 39 percent of all rural party members come from farms of 5-10 hectares (which comprise 25 percent of all farms), and 23 percent come from farms of over 10 hectares. Very practical conclusions for party rural work stem from this. The fact that this not always conforms to theory is another matter. Life is based on practice, not theory.

Dowda: These groups of farmers are also conspicuously active when it comes to the development of agricultural production and social activity. There can be no doubt that the party must seek sympathizers and allies among the best farmers. New members must be gleaned from these in the future.

Zawodzinski: They have to be gleaned today and not in the future. The point is not to conduct a recruiting compaign, but neither can we wait. Farmers joined the party even during the most difficult period. In many rural party organizations, no one left or was crossed off. There are also organizations whose membership has grown considerably. The situation is varied. There can be no doubt about one thing: The party must gain new members.

A development concept for the party in rural areas and systematic activity are necessary. Rural organizations, especially the smaller cells, must be more open. There are good, energetic, and respectable farmers in every community, and rural party organizations should cooperate with them.

Dowda: But these same organizations are accused of not being active enough, even in internal party activity.

Zawodzinski: Generalizations are risky and activity too varied. By what gauge should one measure activity? Villages differ from each other. There are also villages where there are no conditions for the emergence of a party organization. There are about 9,500 such villages. On the other hand, there are primary party organizations active in 26,300 villages. In over 3,000 villages where there could be an organization, there is none. Primary party organizations are also varied, and not only in terms of activity. There are many small organizations with only a few members each.

Dowda: Knowledge of the party is spreading in rural areas. The situation was recently analyzed by the Skierniewice Voivodship committee and the Opole committee. The previous alarming signs have created such an effect that the political season in rural areas is starting with a vengeance.

Zawodzinski: Resilience will be more important than vengeance. There are indeed many initiatives, but toughness is needed to implement them.

JARUZELSKI ATTENDS PRON SESSION ON ENVIRONMENT

LD141821 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 14 Dec 84

[Text] The National Council of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth has gathered for a plenary session in the Sejm building. Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the party Central Committee; and Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, are present at this session. A paper on environmental protection was presented as the first item on the agenda. It was stated, among other things, that the economic reform has not managed to develop effective stimuli to make industry earmark adequate financial resources to protect the environment.

Deputy Premier Edward Kowalczyk presented the government program for environmental protection. He stated that in the immediate future the Council of Ministers will examine the entirety of tasks in this field up to the year 1990.

BRIEFS

INTERNATIONAL DRUG ABUSE CONFERENCE -- The prevention of drug addiction is the topic of a 3-day international symposium being held in Poland for the first time. The symposium is being attended by national and foreign specialists who deal with the prevention and combating of drug addiction and curing of those affected. The goal of the Warsaw meeting is to examine the scope of drug abuse, scientific research results, and the exchange of views on cure and prevention. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 10 Dec 84 LD]

AGRICULTURE COUNCIL PLENUM CONCLUDES 14 DECEMBER

Participants Named

AU142038 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 14 Dec 84

[Excerpt] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, today participated in the concluding session of the working meeting on agricultural problems.

On his arrival in the Palace Hall of the SR of Romania, the party and state leader was welcomed with warmest feelings of esteem and appreciation and with loud cheers and ovations by those present who thus expressed the sentiments of the millions of agricultural workers and their satisfaction with and patriotic pride in Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's reelection to the supreme position of party secretary general -- a basic political event that ensures the implementation of the historic decisions adopted by the 13th party congress and the achievement of the ideals of socialism and communism on our dear homeland's soil.

Together with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the following comrades took their seats in the presidium: Emil Bobu, Ion Coman, Ion Dinca, Miu Dobrescu, Manea Manescu, Ilie Verdet, Gheorghe David, Petru Enache, Nicolae Giosan, Ion Radu, representatives of the leadership from the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, the Ministry of Forestry, the National Union of Agricultural Production Cooperatives, the National Council of Water Administration, the county agricultural bodies, leaders from agricultural, state, and cooperative units, and specialists.

The meeting was also attended by members of the party Central Committee and government; secretaries in charge of organizational work of the county party committees; leadership cadres from country agricultural directorates, uniform state and cooperative agroindustrial councils, and agricultural units; specialists from production, research, and educational units; private farm owners; leadership cadres from ministries and central bodies in charge of agricultural problems; party and state activists; and representatives of mass and civic organizations.

Ceausescu Speaks

AU141733 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1719 GMT 14 Dec 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 14/12/1984 -- The working meeting on agriculture held on December 13 and 14 concluded today in the presence of President Nicolae Ceausescu.

The meeting made a thorough analysis of agricultural activities this year, and set measures for the appropriate fulfillment of the 1985 plan provisions.

During the proceedings it was shown that the plan for the development of agriculture and the food industry for next year provided for a further intensive growth of agriculture in accordance to the exigencies of the new agrarian revolution, given the investment made for the realization of the projects envisaged by the all-country land improvement programme and for the special programmes of increasing plant and animal outputs. It was stressed that the best cereal crops were obtained this year, and fine results were also scored in zootechny.

Reference was made to the shortfalls still manifest in the activity of certain farming units and analysis was made of their causes, measures being set for the integral fulfillment of next year's plan.

President Nicolae Ceausescu took the floor at the end of the proceedings.

CEAUSESCU, DASCALESCU MESSAGE TO ALBANIAN LEADERS

AU141151 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 1 Dec 84 p 3

[Message to Ramiz Alia, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, and Adil Carcani, chairman of the Council of Ministers, from Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the SR of Romania, and Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the SR of Romania]

[Text] On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of Albania's liberation and the triumph of the people's revolution, in the name of the Romanian people, the Council of State, and the Council of Ministers, as well as personally, we convey to you and the Albanian people warm greetings and most sincere wishes for successes in the constant development and flourishing of Socialist Albania. We express our belief that the traditional Romanian-Albanian relations of friendship and cooperation will develop increasingly in the interests of our countries and peoples, as well as of peace and understanding in Europe and the world.

ANDREI MEETS DPRK FOREIGN MINISTER 15 DECEMBER

AU151904 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1845 GMT 15 Dec 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 15/12/1984 -- Talks were held in Bucharest on December 15 between Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei and Kim Yong-nam, vice-premier of the Administration Council, minister of foreign affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, who pays an official visit to Romania.

The two ministers analysed the stage and prospects of relations between Romania and the DPR of Korea. They also approached questions relating to the international political life.

OFFICIALS DISCUSS DEBATE ON PARTY CHANGES

LD142321 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1420 GMT 14 Dec 84

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 14 Dec (TANJUG) -- The 14th session of the Yugoslav People's Army (YPA) LC Committee was held at the YPA Club in Belgrade today. It discussed and assessed the results of the public debate on the proposed conclusions of the 13th session of the LCY Central Committee and adopted the program of activity by Communists, organs, and organizations of the YPA LC in the next period.

Ali Sukrija, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Petar Matic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; and Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, took part in the work of the session.

The introductory report was submitted by Lieutenant Colonel General Georgije Jovicic, president of the YPA LC Committee. He noted that a debate on the topical issues of implementing the leading role of the LCY and consolidating its ideological and action unity had been going on at the YPA for 6 months and that in this context the situation in society and in the army environment had been examined in a critical spirit.

Army members, Jovicic went on, want the unity of the LC and of its leadership, the full affirmation of Yugoslavia as a strong and equal socialist community of all of our nations and nationalities because they are aware that these are the basic prerequisites of our socialist self-management and international stance and prestige, as well as an essential condition of our defense.

Therefore, any hints, even veiled ones, at the expense of some orientations of the Army, and in particular of its officers' structure, offend us all because they are arbititrary and inaccurate.

Pointing out the key issues of this debate and its essential messages, Jovicic said that the public debate in the Army had confirmed that the implementation of the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program is the most important task of our society in the present situation. Communists and other YPA members accept it as a program of deep social changes and as a radical break with weaknesses and shortcomings in the development policy and economic activity, all the more so since its goal, a politically and economically stable society, represents at the same time the prerequisite of a successful implementation of the concept of national defense and social self-protection.

The debate, of course, Jovivic said, also dealt with the topical issues and problems of our political system. On the whole, the view is that our political system is complicated and in some areas incomplete and inefficient. These phenomena at times also lead to people experiencing socialist self-management as weak and haphazard, as a system in which everything is both possible and permitted in the interest of individuals and certain groups to which personal interest is more important than the social one, while self-management serves them as a way to mask this interest and to give a socialist and self-managing facade.

Army members believe that not enough attention is paid to these issues by the proposed conclusions and that what is said in them about the political system has already been superseded by debates held in the LC and our society. They are also dissatisfied with the way this debate is waged at the Federal Council for the Questions on the Social System.

The impression is that the council holds fairly academic debates. The assessment by Communists, Jovicic went on, is that in this situation the LC has not been on a par with the tasks because it does not have a fully-devised, complete view and, on this basis, a program through the realization of which negative trends and currents in society could be changed. Most of the criticism is directed at the lack of unity of ideas and action of the LCY. There is obvious deviation from the program principles and statutory premises. The trend that threatens to turn the LC's of the republics and provinces into "sovereign" national parties has also been observed.

The Communists believe that this would inevitably lead to the wrecking of unity, above all, of the working class of Yugoslavia and its working class solidarity built and proved over a long time, and also of the unity of Yugoslavia as a whole. It is believed, Jovicic said, that the role of the LCY Central Committee in implementing the unity is great and well defined in the proposed conclusions. However, fear is expressed that it will not be realized in view of the fact that the federalization of the LCY has gained deep roots and that the good provisions of the LCY statute on democratic centralism are on the whole not implemented. Along this line there is also criticism of some more recent public statements by individual leading officials in the LC which confuse people and contribute further to disunity. In one word, considerable confusion and chaos have been created in which Communists find it difficult to cope, in particular when what is at stake are questions of the relations between the class and the nation, of nationalism and of the causes and characteristics of individual phenomena, for instance, the counterrevolution in Kosovo.

There is no single LC organization in the Army that has not discussed in strong terms the lack of responsibility in the LCY and in society as a whole. In this context, lack of responsibility in implementing the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program, major omissions in the investment policy, destruction of the Yugoslav market, isolationism within one's own areas, and acquisition of various social privileges on the basis of one's functions have been pointed out most frequently, yet hardly anybody has been called to account for it.

They are also not satisfied with the fact that on account of major mistakes and omissions, political responsibility ends with resignations. Communists in the YPA also made significant comments about the present mechanical method of election to LCY organs, the LCY cadre policy, the situation in the sphere of collective work and responsibility, in particular when obligations are not defined, on account of which there is no specific responsibility either. Criticism has also been directed at the length of individual terms. The assessment is that herein, too, lie the significant causes of the widespread phenomenon of federalization and insufficient ability to act by the LCY. As we are facing the 13th LCY Congress, Jovicic said, the demand is made that these and other issues begin immediately to be analyzed responsibly and fundamentally in order for one to go to the congress with clear clarified views.

In the public debate the achievements in the development of the Army were given a positive assessment. It was noted that in conditions of a deteriorated economic situation, significant progress had been achieved in many spheres of army development, that a further step forward has been taken in modernization and that the standards of soldiers have been preserved with great efforts. However, Jovicic said, though army subjects exert an influence on the development of the Army and on the consolidation of moral-political unity, the public debate assessed rightly that the YPA as an integral part of our society is not immune to many weaknesses and negative phenomena inherent in the present situation.

The demands are made that the YPA LC deal more with specific issues and problems of the units and commands, and in particular with mutual relations, the image of the Communist, care for people -- particularly for soldiers -- material goods, and ideopolitical consciousness of members of the Army. There are no phenomena of disunity with regard to the concept of national defense and fundamental issues of army development, Jovicic said. However, in the Army, too, there are considerable differences regarding the view of our internal trends, quite a lot of radicalism, aspiration of levelling out and such like. This shows the state of consciousness, the ideological development of our Communists. What has come in for considerable criticism is the attitude of some prominent officers to the work of the LC and to its place and role. It is felt that the work of party workers in the Army is not adequately valued. They themselves sometimes contribute to this and there are difficulties on account of this in the selection of this cadre. Examples have been quoted of people assuming responsible duties in the LC organization whose abilities and prestige are not in line with these functions.

Jovicic said in conclusion that all the messages of the debate were important and that we must adopt a critical, as well as an extremely responsible, attitude to them. The most important thing, however, is that one can no longer work according to the present style and method. Much should be changed in our work and responsibility. Leaders who do not heed this message will not enjoy in the future the trust and the support of LCY members. All of us must bear this in mind, both in adopting conclusions and in determining the program of our activities for the period to come, Jovicic said at the end of his speech.

Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula also took part in the discussion. He said that sharp criticism is being voiced against our shortcomings and problems, particularly those that are either being solved at a slow pace or not solved at all. All the aspects of this critical mood will have to be thoroughly analyzed, Mamula said, since it is obvious that we have here a phenomenon with more profound causes behind it and with significant political, moral, working, and other consequences. It is understandable that we cannot and should not challenge well-intentioned criticism which points to the real problems and seeks ways to overcome them. Those who think that in the name of self-management, freedom, and democracy they could disregard generally accepted social norms in their behavior cannot count on anyone's support since such behavior is contrary to our fundamental principles.

The documents prepared for this session, Mamula continued, indicate that the way in which topical problems are being solved causes more concern among our people than the fact that these problems exist at all. The army public is very sensitive to and critical of attempts to challenge and block every change in our economic and political system, to belittle our efforts and disrupt unity necessary to implement the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization, and to minimize the present complex problems of our economic, political, and even ideological life.

The flood of diverging concepts expressed by some very influential personalities and even entire political institutions regarding the approach to some essential issues, has had a negative effect on the political mood of the Army, has given rise to dissatisfaction, encouraged mistrust, blurred prospects, and weakened motivation, and has led to a series of other negative consequences.

When all these proposals and opinions are carefully analyzed, it can be seen that even in the Army there are Communists and officers who have differing views on these and similar phenomena.

Without wishing to make a more specific assessment of these differences, I want to stress that I agree with those views that seek and find causes behind these phenomena in the rise of etatism and the power of techno-bureaucracy to the detriment of associated labor, in accumulated problems and shortcomings in fulfilling the leading ideopolitical role of the LCY and, finally, in a dogmatic conscience that blocks development and frantically opposes all changes, even when the need for them is so obvious.

It is quite clear that Yugoslavia's unity and its internal cohesive power could be strengthened and further developed only by integrating labor and means on the entire Yugoslav territory on the basis of the domination of associated labor. Only thus can united interests of the working class enter our social scene and become the force to strengthen Yugoslavia's cohesion, thereby avoiding administrative-bureaucratic centralization. Yugoslavia's unity, as favored by members of the Army is not of a unitarian nature, as some are trying to describe it. It is the unity of our working class based on self-management.

Every issue, every opinion and proposal should be thoroughly analyzed and all organs given specific tasks in the next period. Nothing should be left unanswered. I place special emphasis on this since, studying some proposals and views put forward by LC organizations, I found out that even in the Army one comes across radical and very one-sided and unacceptable views. It is natural and necessary to have differing opinions when solutions are being sought, but the Army does not tolerate differences in opinions and behavior regarding implementation of already-adopted decisions.

Although nationalism in the Army has assumed no wider proportions and does not result from inter-army organization, we in the YPA LC must work out new efficient measures to help eradicate this problem. Our multinational social community resents nationalism and chauvinism, but by its composition and internal organization the Army is the factor that resents most this form of enemy activity. Clericolistic forces have also increased their attempts to penetrate the Army by their ideas and religious customs. We must not allow this to happen, Mamula said.

When adopting the concept of the army's development we committed ourselves to be realistic and modest in our demands. I want to stress, Mamula said, that I do not have in mind excessive tightening of belts, falling living standards, or greater restraint. On the contrary, the people's living standard has reached the criticial point. A further fall cannot be allowed, since it would disrupt their moral and combat alertness. Growth in the living standard is not just a social category, it also has to serve as a factor to achieve greater working successes. Our goal, Mamula said, is to organize our Armed Forces in such a way that their organization, size, capability, and equipment can meet the demands of modern warfare and to see that it does not essentially lag behind our neighbors' armed forces in its technical equipment. We have achieved a lot, Mamula said at the end of his speech, but we must and can do even more. Everybody should invest efforts in carrying out these tasks but the YPA LC and commands bear most responsibility.

Taking part in the discussion Colonel General Milan Daljevic said that it was of vital importance that the discussion about the draft conclusions had given impetus to the activity of Communists and LC basic organizations. A critical approach to the party activity and work, Daljevic said, has been encouraged everywhere to a lesser or greater degree. The debate will enhance the responsibility and motivation of members of the Army and encourage them to become even more consistently involved in carrying out their functional duties and other tasks. At this very complex political juncture this represents a basic need.

Recently, Daljevic continued, very differing opinions have been voiced about the character of the changes to be brought about by the critical analysis now undertaken. Some individuals are talking about the need for major changes in our political system, others advocate only the need for so-called cosmetic corrections, while some are against any changes at all. Doubtless, such a debate, when encouraged by people holding prominent social positions gives rise to confusion in our public and has a destimulating effect on those scientists and other workers who could make a significant, constructive contribution to the work in this field.

Communists in the Army, Daljevic continued, have no dilemas in this regard. We are not in favor of changing any of the fundamental principles of our system, but we support the change, or rather the further development, of all the elements of our system that failed to be borne out by practice and to stand the test of life.

Communists in the Army are resolute in their insistence that manifestations and trends that weaken Yugoslavia's internal cohesion, firmness, and unity be supressed. We must find out even more efficient mechanisms for putting an end to all forms of regional isolationism and giving preference to individual as opposed to common interests. Communists demand resolutely that the constitutionally determined role of the federation and its organs not be neglected and that Tito's demand that borders between our republics and provinces do not become borders that divide but borders that unite be observed.

Without Yugoslavia's unity, the brotherhood and unity of our nations and nationalities, there are no prospects for any of them. Yugoslav unity is based on self-management and equality. It is high time for somebody to say that those who oppose this demand are in fact advocates of separatism and irredentism. We must oppose all the forms of nationalism in the same way, regardless of whether it manifests itself in the separatist-irredentist or unitarist form, Daljevic concluded.

Ali Sukrija, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, also took part in the discussion.

If it were not for the system of socialist self-management and the system of delegate decisionmaking, which is rather criticized at the moment, that is, if it were not for the system that involves millions in the struggle for improving reality despite our situation and difficulties, I do not know what things would be like, Ali Sukrija stressed.

I must note, Sukrija continued, that there is no country in the world where the broad masses are so widely and profoundly informed about every element of economic and other aspects of life. Precisely thanks to that fact, we have the strength to resist certain uncontrolled situations, such as the one confronting us at the moment.

We are talking about being behind in implementing some measures of the so-called first stage of the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization. We are behind not because somebody wants us to be or because there is resistance here and there, Sukrija remarked, but because, objectively speaking, subjective forces are sometimes not in a position to act swiftly and efficiently in line with the documents we have produced. We all have a right to criticize and must accept all criticism directed against us as really a sound demand that things should be solved much faster. After all, practice has shown that republics, provinces, and even municipalities have numerous similar economic enterprises that constantly operated at a loss before economic changes and continue to do so and that there are other organizations that used to operate well and continue to work well despite our difficulties. In these organizations workers are investing maximum effort to overcome such a situation.

This leads to another conclusion. There are manifestations of opportunities in our society and we rightly criticized them in the documents of the 13th LCY Central Committee session. On the other hand, the criticism of opportunist behavior goes so far as to become a kind of radical demand, radical in the sense that the only way out is seen to be in changes. We still have no clear idea, however, of when and how this radicalism should manifest itself as efficient functioning of the system, of workers' councils, delegates in self-managing communities, or other sociopolitical communities.

Our society has to prove itself capable of surmounting difficulties precisely through the efficiency of the system. If this were not so, people would lose confidence and begin to wonder if the fault does not lie with the system of self-management. These are not attitudes characteristic of the LC or the working class, Sukrija stressed. The working class will never allow the system of self-management to be put in the dock, the opponents of our system are trying to do. They want to redirect us and to imbue certain sections of our society with the idea that only a multiparty system or a return to some dogmatic state socialism could allegedly save Yugoslavia. We do not accept either of these ideas. The only alternatives, which 2.3 million Communists favor, are socialist self-management, brotherhood and unity, equality, and struggle against any form of nationalism, from the most extreme ones, as in Kosovo, to all the others manifesting themselves in sheep's clothing. All our stands must convince the masses that the struggle which the LCY is waging is based on class and is in accordance with our class principles. This is why, in our struggle against opportunism, we must not come out in favor of some kind of formal radicalism or whatever you choose to call it. In our struggle against conformism, we must demand that efficiency be the order of the day in every environment, from basic organizations to the federation. This is, after all, the assessment and demand voiced by Communists who took part in the discussion, but not only them. Other progressive forces, and I would say, the majority of working people, have expressed the same view.

Continuing his report, Ali Sukrija stressed that we must resolutely safeguard the course of the development as set out in the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization, and there can be no departure from it. We now bear all the responsibility for the forms in which this program will be implemented and the measures adopted. According to Sukrija, the first stage of the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization should be completed next year. The SFRY Assembly has to adopt a resolution on socioeconomic development for next year. I am deeply convinced, Sukrija said, that Communists in the SFRY Assembly will have enough strength to satisfy common interests despite different views, stands, and interests and regardless of whether or not they themselves are totally satisfied with it or not. This is the LCY's stand. This is the Central Committee's stand. After all, this is the stand and the demand of all Communists and the working class of Yugoslavia. Enough ideopolitical strength and governmental prudence has to be found to solve society's problems in a way that would satisfy common interests. And it is always possible to do this. We are all for an exhaustive debate and for taking into consideration those arguments that are in the interest of the working class and all Yugoslav nations and nationalities.

But only under the condition that understanding is shown not only for one's own problems but for the problems of others as well. It is possible to find a common language and solutions which, after all, cannot satisfy all interests, which, realistically speaking, is not always possible. But things should be approached in a realistic way. For instance, an agreement is now called for on criteria to establish the degree of development of Yugoslav regions. Since there is no uniform view on developing the underdeveloped regions on any criteria about the degree of development, the LCY Central Committee agreed to take on the task of dealing with this problem. Members of the Presidium have formed groups which will be visiting the republics and provinces and hold talks with their respective LC leaders.

I am convinced, and I think that members of the Presidium as well as all Central Committee members share my conviction, that our visit to the republics and provinces and our open and direct talks there will help us to fund solutions which might not be ideal for either Kosovo, or Macedonia, or Montenegro, or Bosnia-Hercegovina, but which will offer maximum possibilities in our situation.

Certain solutions and laws can be criticized, Sukrija continued, but there are some facts that nobody can ignore. There has been much talk about inflation and how it is having a dangerous effect not only on the people's standard but also on production costs and the situation in economic organizations. This inflation should be curbed through federal measures and through measures undertaken by republican, municipal, and even individual organizations of associated labor. If the Army, which depends exclusively on budget-allocated revenue, can do it then economic organizations, as living organisms, must find enough strength to change the existing situation and not to allow their weaknesses to reflect on prices and through prices on the working people's living standard. We have learned that 30 percent of our economy has higher production costs, lower work productivity, more inadequate use of capacities than, let us say, developed countries of the West; thus disadvantaged, we yet expect to compete successfully on world markets.

According to Ali Sukrija, a synthesis of the general party discussion debate on the draft conclusions of the LCY Central Committee session should be compiled by the end of January next year when an integral assessment about which aspects of the proposals will have been endorsed, and which should be polished up, adapted, and reformulated can also be expected.

I want to stress particularly, Sukrija said, that this discussion has shown how strong our party is, the party which can conduct not only the internal debates but also debates with millions of working people. Of course, the conclusions will have to be implemented. They must become part of our lives, our flesh and blood, not just on paper but in real life, too.

Dealing with the debates about the changes in the political system, Ali Sukrija said that to reexamine the functioning of the system implied a responsible attitude and that this business should be speeded up. Above all, the Social Council should work more quickly. All cadres engaged there, and they are political and specialized cadres of the federation and of all the republics and provinces, should invest greater efforts so that they might arrive at the synthesis, and what and where the system is not working and functioning. It is very important that this analysis be completed as soon as possible and that we have it among the tasks which we now have to resolve before the 13th LCY Congress. By the time the congress takes place we have to give answers to some basic issues, some theoretical and scientific ones, some practical ones, so that we might have clear attitudes and open up space to further development.

Many comrades spoke about responsibility, Ali Sukrija went on. Responsibility is demanded by stating the Christian name and the surname. This has never been prohibited, but it should be done by the LC organization, by leaderships of other sociopolitical organizations and not by just anyone. We must look for this responsibility within ourselves, in normal statutory conditions of the life and work of the LC and other sociopolitical organizations, and in the entire mechanism of our system. This is what will lead in the battle for the differentiation to our looking for better cadre solutions where conditions and needs exist for it. The LCY Central Committee and the republican central committees must also bear their part of the burden of this struggle day by day. But it would be dangerous were we to close ourselves only within LC frameworks, were other forces, too, not to do this, the Socialist Alliance, the young, the trade unions, the veterans' federation, and other organisms which we have.

The discussion which you have had in the course of the past 6 months and today, as well as the discussion in the entire LC, could be encouraging, Sukrija went on. We have an LC capable of fighting and eliminating weaknesses where they appear. Our responsibility is a historical one because the revolution and its achievements could continue to develop if obstacles which could halt certain trends are eliminated. In this respect, this unity of the LC and of our working class is the guarantee of our further work successes but also an obligation which we cannot get rid of at any time, Ali Sukrija said at the end of his speech.

SERBIA SAWP CONFERENCE DISCUSSES KOSOVO PROBLEMS

LD142242 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1632 GMT 14 Dec 84

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 14 Dec (TANJUG) -- When assessing the political security situation in Kosovo, it is high time to stop making such generalizations as: the situation is more favorable than before but still not satisfactory. Assessments of the situation as a whole should not be made according to the so-called equilibrium formula -- partly positive and partly negative. What is necessary for action are much more accurate assessments and directions of activity. We have unjustifiably neglected the question of Kosovo though we had no reason to do so, probably because we are more preoccupied with economic stabilization and the political system. The continuing enemy action has not been stopped and the irredentists, though defeated, operate in a new way and have not abandoned the struggle for their goals.

This was said today at the session of the Serbia SAWP Republican Conference Coordinating Committee for Intranational Relations, which discussed the expanded theses of the SAWPY Federal Conference working group on topical issues and tasks of the Socialist Alliance in implementing the LCY political platform on Kosovo within the the framework of the preparations of the SAWPY Federal Conference for this theme.

Miroslav Markovic, chairman of the coordinating committee, said in his introductory speech that the Federal Conference should reply to the main political question on whether everything realistically possible is being done -- in Kosovo especially, but also in the country as a whole -- to strengthen socialist self-management, brotherhood and unity, togetherness, national equality, and trust? Our examination leads us to conclude that through the action of organized socialist forces many practical successes have been achieved, and the open enemy attack has been liquidated by the forces of our entire community. Regardless of the considerable results, it should be said that what has been achieved is not enough. This underlies the assessments by the Kosovo leader, which sound a warning that there is no room for self-satisfaction. The fact that there has been a quantitive reduction in the emigration of Serbs and Montengrins from Kosovo is beyond dispute. It represents the fruit of specific efforts but it also shows the consequences of the fact that there are already very many who have emigrated and that those who remain often do not see a clear prospect for their remaining.

In a very lively debate it was pointed out that there was a need to better organize associated labor between the developed areas and Kosovo, to plan more adequately and to stick more closely to that which has been planned, and to develop those industries that could be more profitable in Kosovo. We have not succeeded in finishing off the irredentists or settling accounts with those who are plotting, Branislav Krunic said, and stressed that from the very beginning we have not settled accounts with them in the way which had been necessary. Speaking about the frequent neutral attitude of those who should take action, Krunic asked whether a political interpretation would be given of those who continue to insist on resettling Serbian streets in Djakovica, for instance.

The session discussed at length the role of education, upbringing, and scientific and cultural activity in the efforts to overcome the situation in Kosovo. Even 4 years after the counterrevolution, we have official demands from educational workers in Kosovo to introduce, for instance, into joint Yugoslav school syllabuses Albanian writers, or to have the Serbian language taught from the fourth grade onwards, though it has been agreed in the country that it should be started in the first grade, Milija Knezevic said. What consequences will the publication of the book by Hajredin Hodza "The Albanian National Question in Old Yugoslavia and Kosovo and Albanians in New Yugoslavia," or the monograph "The Albanians" published by the Cankar Publishing Enterprise have, asked Vlajko Soskic, since they, as he said, in an indirect way justified the thesis about an ethnically pure Kosovo.

We have not found adequate tactics for the struggle against intellectual silence in Kosovo among the ranks of the Albanian nationality, Milorad Mijovic said, and pointed out that we have not even touched upon some centers and hot-beds where Albanian irredentism has been promoted.

Kosovo is the number one Yugoslav question, Sveta Tadic said, and asked what for instance do statements connected with the monograph "The Albanians" mean that say that Kosovo means something different in Serbia and in Slovenia? Do we have more truths and is what happened in 1981 not enough? Tadic also advocated greater responsibility in public statements by influential political officials because one cannot say something one day and deny it the next. There is also an exaggerrated sensitivity on the question of writing about Kosovo. There is a real danger that this writing will be the mill of Serbian and Montenegrin nationalism, Tadic said, but there is also a danger in ceasing to write about it, of leaving everything undisclosed, because then matters will not proceed in a way which can benefit this country. The information media should continue to write openly and responsibly, Sveta Tadic said.

The problem of Serbs and Montenegrins emigrating from Kosovo must occupy the main place in normalizing relations in Kosovo. All speakers in the debate were unanimous on this. Mica Bogdanovic proposed that this also be the main question at the session of the Federal Conference, and that other problems be examined in the light of this one. If the main aim of the irredentists is an ethnically pure Kosovo, then preventing this aim from being achieved is the measure of success of the actions we are taking, Arandjel Stanisavljevic says.

Vitomir Dejanovic said that the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo, if it goes on in the same way, will be a big blemish on the history of Yugoslavia.

Dragoslav Radosevic pointed out that the counterrevolution in Kosovo represents an attack on the integrity of Yougoslavia. What does it mean when we say we have destroyed irredentism, but that we have not finished it off? We are beating the serpent not on the head but on the tail -- and the tail is constantly growing, Radosevic said. Nobody has said that the Albanians are tenants in this country, but neither are they landlords who can throw their tenants out of their surroundings. Emigration cannot be halted by words, conclusions, or attitudes. Why are contracts regarding the sale of property made under duress not annulled, Radosevic asked. Instead, evidence is submitted to prove there was no duress.

Branko Bancetic was the only one from Kosovo to take part in the debate. He spoke about what has been done to stabilize the situation. He said that it can't be said that the situation in Kosovo has not improved.

It seems that irredentism is now less active in Kosovo than in other parts of the country, Ratko Kostic said, and noted that literature was now being published in Slovenia, and tomorrow perhaps in Croatia or elsewhere. In Presevo there is no need to talk about emigration because there are no longer any Serbian families there, he added. Those coming there ask, where are the higher subjective forces, since surely the population of Presevo alone cannot resolve these matters, Kostic said. What incentive can one offer a person to stay: poor personal income, bad intrahuman relations, lack of cultural activities? We are heading for an even more difficult situation. After 3 years those condemned for enemy activity are returning and they are welcomed in their villages as popular heroes. We shall not achieve anything by mere words. A broad Yugoslav action is necessary, Ratko Kostic said at the end of his statement.

ASSEMBLY CHAMBER DEBATES ECONOMIC PLAN

LD142129 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service Serbo-Croatian 1355 GMT 14 Dec 84

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 14 Dec (TANJUG) -- The Chamber of Republics and Provinces held a session today at the SFRY Assembly. Chaired by Milivoj Stijovic, the chamber discussed measures and specific solutions regarding the implementation of the goals and tasks laid down by the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program in the sphere of agro-industrial production and adopted conclusions in this context. Following lengthy debates the decision on the basic guidelines for socioeconomic development and the framework of the economic policy of Yugoslavia for 1986-90 was also adopted today.

The introductory report on the development of agro-industrial production was submitted by Dr Milorad Stanojevic, president of the Federal Committee for Agriculture. He stressed that we are now in that development stage of agricultural production when we must reexamine all production factors and direct them at the policy of aggressive exports and become either "a country which is a stable exporter" of agricultural products or be reduced to the level of autarchy, which would have unforseeable consequences also for the entire sound restructuring of our economy by relying on our own resources and raw materials. This would truly represent a threat to all our efforts to implement the stabilization program for the entire economy, Dr Milorad Stanojevic said at the beginning of his speech.

In devising our orientation toward agricultural exports, we must bear in mind that most of the capacities of Yugoslav agriculture are in the individual sector, and it is thus of crucial significance what the attitude of the individual producer will be toward this task. The individual sector contains 84 percent of the arable land, 85 percent of cattle, 95 percent of tractors, and more than 90 percent of the manpower in agriculture.

This sector realizes about 70 percent of the entire agricultural production and yields 55 percent of market surpluses -- purchased agricultural products. The present expansion of the social sector is stagnating, although in the last 3 decades it has demonstrated greater efficiency and productivity because in that time that sector increased agricultural production by about 11 percent and is per hectare two and a half times more productive than the private sector. In the same period of nearly 30 years agricultural production in the individual sector increased by only 64 percent, which is evidently a relatively moderate increase.

This year of 1984 is in many respects atypical, both in late vegetation and in the extensive drought in southern parts of the country. Nevertheless, with its fertility it does come close and regarding some products even exceeds the record year of 1982. But this year is also "atypical" in the economic sphere because the equitable position of agriculture and the entire economy is clearly being undermined. Compared with those of preceeding years, the conditions of economic acitvity this year are in many respects more difficult and more complex.

In a situation in which we are concluding a rich harvest of autumn crops we must also be aware of the fact that we started the new 1984-85 economic year with a fairly meager autumn sowing of wheat. We have completed the sowing of wheat this autumn, as of 10 December, with about 1,275,000 hectares. With regard to the sowing plan this year about 223,000 hectares, or about 15 percent less, have been sown. This represents about 880,000 tons less of wheat in regard to the total plan production for 1984, Dr Milorad Stanojevic said at the end of his speech

When the debate on the development of agro-industrial production ended, the Chamber of Republics and Provinces adopted conclusions which note that to implement the goals of the first stage of the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program in the sphere of the agro-industrial complex, in addition to measures which should be taken by sociopolitical communities, greater activity of associated labor and of individual agricultural producers is needed in the better use of available possibilities to increase agricultural production, labor productivity, and economy of business activities.

The Chamber of Republics and Provinces today removed from the agenda the proposed law on the changes and supplements to the Law on Reserve resources. In this connection the chamber reached a conclusion binding the Federal Executive Council to again reexamine its attitude regarding the interim period in which resources of the reserve funds in sociopolitical communities could be used to cover losses. This is the result of the demand made unanimously by all the delegations at the Committee for Finance that this period be extended from 1 year, as proposed by the Federal Executive Council, to 2 years.

The Chamber of Republics and Provinces today adopted the social agreement on determining the joint elements of the housing and commune policy.

The chamber then adopted the decision on the basic guidelines of socioeconomic development and the framework of the economic policy of Yugoslavia for 1986-90. The document lays down the basic elements to prepare the joint development and economic policy, that is of the country's next medium-term plan.

RADIO VIEWS SOVIET GENERAL'S REMARKS ON STALIN

AU141947 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 14 Dec 84

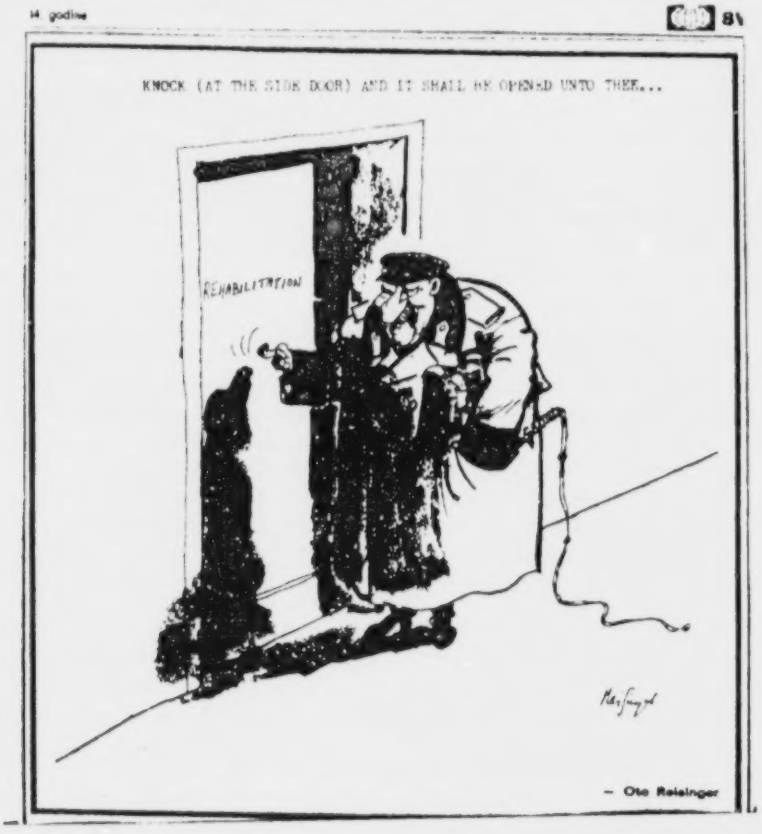
[Text] At a press conference in Moscow, General (Pavel Zhilim), director of the USSR Defense Ministry Institute for Military History, has spoken about some operations of the Soviet Army in World War II. The question of Stalin's role was also touched upon. (Zhilim) said that people in the Soviet Union know about Stalin's mistakes and shortcomings before and in the period after the war, but at the same time he pointed out Stalin's merits during the war.

Referring to 1944 in particular, General (Zhilim) said that after the destruction of the fascist armies on Soviet soil, the Red Army carried out its liberation mission and offered brotherly aid to the peoples of Poland, Romania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Yugoslavia, and Czechoslovakia.

In listing these countries, however, (Zhilim) did not mention who was on whose side at any time during World War II, and he did not make it clear that Yugoslavia waged a struggle for 4 years and that it liberated its territory itself.

SOVIET JOURNAL 'ADMITS' ERROR IN INTERPRETATION

AU121429/AU121159 [Editorial Report] Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian on 6 December on page 2 carries the following cartoon on the rehabilitation of Stalin:



The cartoon is followed by an 800-word report by VJESNIK's Moscow correspondent, Bogoljub Lacmanovic, on the Soviet journal VOPROSY ISTORII admitting a mistake after criticism by the party journal, KOMMUNIST. Lacmanovic reports:

"There will be no polemics in the Soviet Union about the causes of crisis situations in socialist states. After criticism by the leading party journal, KOMMUNIST, the editorial board of the journal VOPROSY ISTORII admitted it made a 'mistake' by publishing in its April issue an article by Yevgeniy Arbatsumov, candidate of historical sciences, which presented the thesis that the causes of the Kronstadt rebellion in Russia in 1921, which is to say, in Lenin's time, and of the events in 1956 in Hungary, 1968 in the CSSR, and 1980 and 1981 in Poland, may be sought in a crisis of socialist authority, in an incorrect party policy, and party actions which were opposed to the interests of the workers masses."

Lacmanovic says that in his article "Arbatsumov, in contrast to the official Soviet ideology and proapanda, presented the thesis that crises in socialist countries need not be caused solely by the activities of external enemies and other petty proprietors' elements, but also by mistakes of the socialist authorities and the party." "Obviously bearing in mind the economic and social problems of the Soviet Union and the party calls (the article was written in Andropov's time) for a search for prescriptions to get out of the difficulties, Arbatsumov thus conveyed to the present Soviet public and ideology that one should reject dogmatic 'pure positions' that all private initiatives and sectors are unacceptable in the socialist economy."

Lacmanovic further reviews Arbatsumov's article and the reaction in KOMMUNIST 6 months later, where Ye. Bugayev "sharply defended the thesis that the 'only' causes of cris situations in the socialist countries are the activities of the remnants of the overthrown bourgeois class and the assistance it receives from foreign capital and reaction." Lacmanovic reports that the VOPROSY ISTORII editorial board has now admitted their mistake and promised a number of articles "to elucidate these events 'better.'"

WEST'S SPECULATION ON PRAVDA ARTICLE REBUTTED

LD162325 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1948 GMT 16 Dec 84

[Text] Belgrade, December 16 (TANJUG) -- The special warfare conducted in the more recent years has been characterized, among other things, by all types of absurdities. One of such absurdities has been in circulation since last Tuesday, when the Soviet daily PRAVDA devoted its column "From the Life of the Fraternal Parties" to the discussions underway in Yugoslavia on the draft conclusions of the 13th League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Central Committee session, the Zagreb daily VJESNIK writes in its Sunday issue.

The Soviet party press organ, the Zagreb daily writes, reported that public discussions have been underway in Yugoslavia since June on "the implementation of the LCY's leading role and the consolidation of its unity" in the light of "the difficulties which have emerged in (the country's) socio-economic development and the slow implementation of the conclusions adopted by the 12th LCY congress".

In response to the "concern" shown by PRAVDA, VJESNIK writes, certain newspapers and news agencies in the West reacted by showing their own, even greater "concern".

The "concern" in the West, the Zagreb daily VJESNIK sets out, has been prompted not only by the contents of the article in the Soviet daily PRAVDA but also by the fact that the article appeared in PRAVDA's column "From the Life of the Fraternal Parties".

Analysts in the West have been speculating whether the PRAVDA article means that Moscow includes the League of Communists of Yugoslavia among the so-called fraternal parties and, consequently, Yugoslavia among the member-countries of the so-called socialist community -- although Yugoslavia is not a member of either CMEA (Council for Mutual Economic Assistance) or the Warsaw Treaty.

It is senseless to answer speculations of this kind in the case of those who are reviving a false dilemma, a long since dispersed one, VJESNIK set out. In the case of Yugoslavs and their friends across the world, no answers are necessary since they can easily see through the speculations, VJESNIK stresses.

The speculations, the Zagreb daily VJESNIK writes, are designed to try and draw non-aligned, socialist and self-management Yugoslavia into large-scale international intrigues and, in this way, mar the otherwise stable Yugoslav-Soviet relations.

It is unfortunate that both the Soviet PRAVDA and those engaged in a polemic with it out of "concern" for Yugoslavia forget the most important thing -- the fact that Yugoslavs, with the LCY at their head, are their own and their future's best guardians, VJESNIK writes. That this is true, the daily adds, is best illustrated by the very discussions underway on the draft conclusions of the 13th LCY Central Committee session.

As always, Yugoslavs appreciate friends but do not accept any tutalage from either side, VJESNIK stresses in conclusion.